

3.3 Current Land use of the Proposed Project Location

The land acquired for the proposed project is a wide stretch of degraded woodland with scattered parcels of a few small subsistence farms. Tree species appear slightly more dense along channels of streams, some of which are seasonal. The major communities in the project area such as, Ahiatrogakope, Adzadukope, Agbokpakope, Aframso, Georgekope, Everydaykope, Kwameboi (Deman) and Akumanikope are located along the shores of the lake with fishing as their major economic activity.

Farming is undertaken on a minor scale by a few of the inhabitants to supplement income from fishing. Thus, the farms, normally located on the outskirts of the communities (to prevent the destruction of food crops by livestock and cattle) are small in size with cassava and maize being the dominant crops. The current practice of slash and burn coupled with the shifting cultivation system has led to the degradation of a large stretch of the land. In many areas, tree stumps dominate the landscape which could be an indication of past lumbering activities and/or current cutting down of trees for charcoal production and firewood gathering.

3.4 Management Team

AAFF is backed by a seasoned, Africa-focused, international management team, with decades of experience in Africa business and commercial farming:

- Chairman Issa Baluch, a 37-year veteran of African freight forwarding and logistics, based in Dubai
- Jon Vandenheuvel, CEO, with 20-years of organizational and project management experience
- Justin Bruch, Farm Director, large scale commercial farming experience for investors in Europe and Africa. Justin has a lifetime of experience working in agriculture and has spent time studying and evaluating agriculture operations in Brazil, Europe and Africa.
- Kristopher Klokenga, Managing Director, Illinois farmer, Africa agri-processing general manager for Fortune 50 Company. Kris is a former general manager of a Wilmar (Singapore) and ADM (U.S. Fortune 100) processing factory in Ghana, helped manage his family's 1,500 acre farm in Central Illinois and graduated from the prestigious Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Illinois
- Dr. Edward Appah, MD, Ghanaian Partner, former medical doctor, surgeon, sports medicine, from Germany. An accomplished medical practitioner, Dr.

Appah serves on the boards of several charitable organizations and remains active in the medical community as an advocate for education, training, and ethical practices.

At full capacity, AAFB intends to employ a total number of (50) fifty employees. The organizational structure of AAFB is presented below:

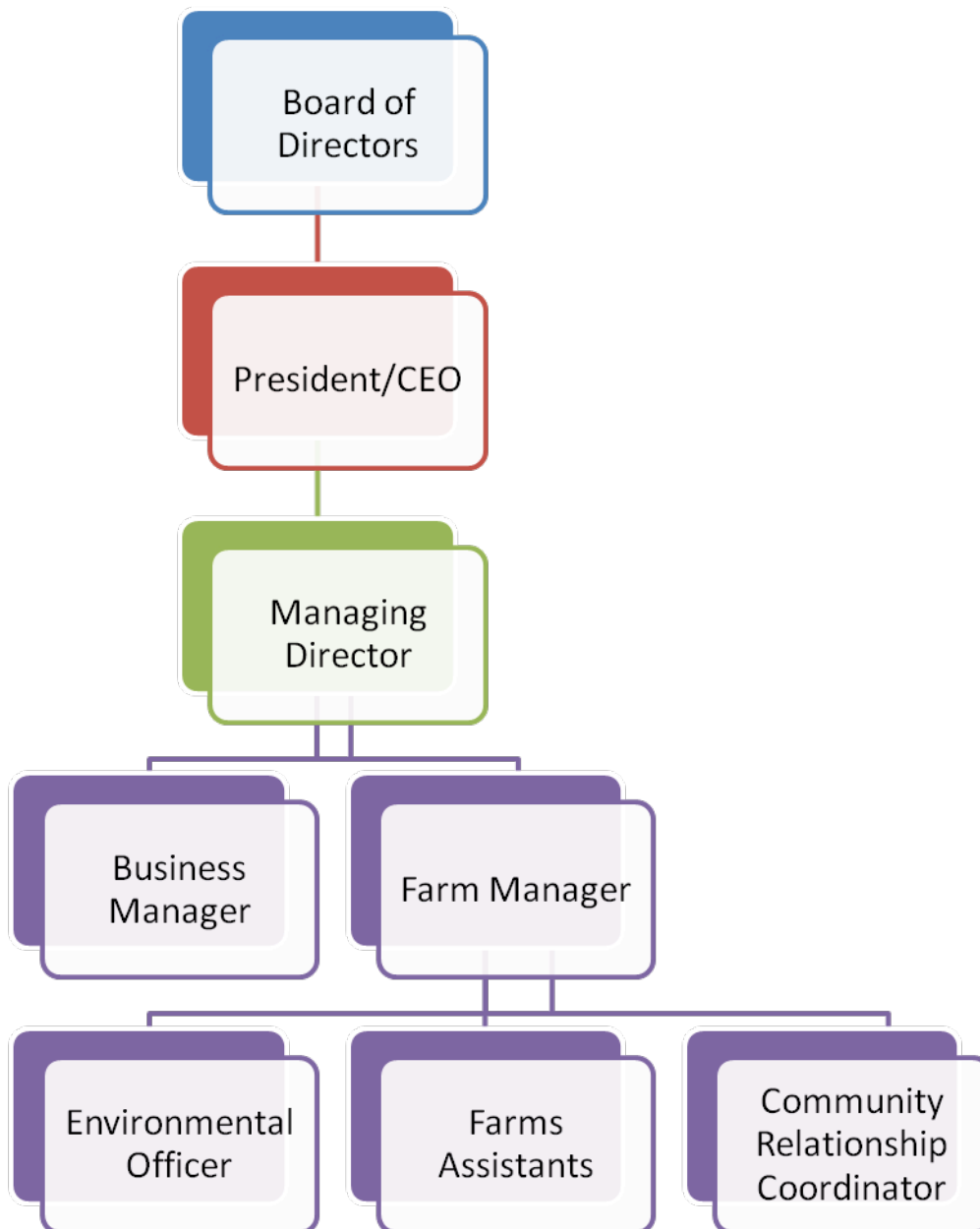


Figure 3 Organogram of AAFB

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL SETTING

This section describes the social conditions in the project area (i.e. Aframso and its immediate environs). Although the focus is on the project site, reference will be made to information on the wider Kwahu North District, where appropriate. Kwahu North District can be identified with Demographic Characteristics, Economy, but for the purpose of this report we will lay emphases on the Physical and Socio-economic Environment of Kwahu North District.

5.1 *Location and Size*

The District is located in the Northern - most part of the Eastern Region. It covers an area of 5,040 sq.km and is the largest district in the Eastern Region in terms of landmass. The Kwahu North shares boundaries to the south with Kwahu South District, to the east with the Volta River, to the west with two Districts in the Ashanti Region precisely the Sekyere-East and Asante-Akim Districts to the north with two districts in the Brong Ahafo Region namely Sene and Atebubu. There are two main entrances into the Kwahu North by road.

Namely through Nkawkaw-Mpraeso-Bepong-Kwahu Tafo and Adawso from where the three km wide Afram River is crossed to Ekye-Aman from by ferry operated by the Volta.

Lake Transport Company (VLTC). The second entrance is through Kpandu-Torkor in the Volta Region from where the Volta Lake is again crossed by one-and-a-half-hour portion journey to clock at Agordeke from where one can travel by road through Amankwaa and Adeemmra to the District capital. There is another minor entrance into the district from Atebubu in the Brong Ahafo Region into Ntonaboma, which was ceded out of the Atebubu District and put administratively, under the Kwahu North.

It is necessary to mention here that the Ntonaboma Traditional Councils and other chieftaincy affairs in the area are handled by the Brong Ahafo Regional House of Chiefs. Internally, there is another smaller portion that links Ntonaboma to the rest of the Kwahu North.

5.2 *Climate (Temperature, Rainfall, Humidity)*

The Kwahu North District lies within the west Semi-Equatorial region. It experiences the double maxima rainfall pattern namely the major and minor rainy seasons. The major rainy season extends over the period April-July, while the minor rainy season starts from September, ending in October. Annual average rainfall is between 1580 mm and 1780 mm. Rainfall intensity however, decreases towards the Voltaian basin. Mean

monthly temperature ranges from as high as 30°C in the dry season but declines to about 26°C in the wet season.

Relative humidity values in the District are generally highest in the mornings (06.00 hrs.) and lowest around late afternoon (15.00 hrs.). Relative humidity figure for both 06.00 and 15.00 hrs are highest between April and October and lowest between November and May, which coincide with the rainy and dry periods respectively. During the highest relative humidity periods and rainy season months of April to November, mean monthly relative humidity ranges between 81.6% and 71.6%. This gives an overall mean approximately 79.5%. During the harmattan months when relative humidity is low, mean monthly relative humidity figures of only 68.2% to 71.6% are recorded.

5.3 *Topography and Drainage*

The Kwahu North District consists generally of low lying lands. The Donkorkrom plateau provides the only high ground. The district is drained by the Afram River in the west, Volta River in the east and the Obosom River in the north, all of which can be tapped for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. The district has generally low lying lands that rise from 60 metres to 120 metres above sea level. The only high ground is the Donkorkrom plateau. The project area slopes gently towards the Volta Lake and no areas of significant height were identified during the reconnaissance. Apart from Lake Volta there are no major water bodies on the land and streams within the project site only flow seasonally.

5.4 *Demographic Characteristics*

The District has a population of 143,950. The population is male dominated. The higher male population is due to the fact that the district is a typical migrant destination. Most of the people in the District are migrants from the Kwahu South District, the Volta Region, the Ashanti Region and the Northern Ghana who have been attracted to the area basically for employment. Historically, men form the highest proportion of migrants. The population is scattered in 544 towns, villages and hamlets spread over the 5040 sq. km land area. Hundreds of these villages are on islands and can only be reached by boat. Owing to the widespread nature of the population, the district has a low population density of 19 persons per square kilometre. There are three urban settlements namely, Donkorkrom, Tease and Ekye-Amanfrom. The major ethnic groups are the Akans (Twi) in the west. In the east and on the banks of the Volta Lake are Ewes while people of

Northern extraction are found in most of the farming communities to the north and south.

The major communities in the project area are the villages of Aframso, Ahiatroga, Adzadu and Agbokpa which are located along the shores of the Lake. The demographic details and other relevant information (number of houses, number of households, etc.) on these communities will be ascertained and presented in the ESIA.

5.5 Economy

5.5.1 The Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is the mainstay of the District economy by virtue of its percentage of employment, which is 80% of the total employed labour force. About 87% of the labour force is engaged in subsistence farming whilst 13% are engaged in agro-industry. Agriculture is however divided into two major types - crop farming and animal husbandry. The combination of these two activities gives rise to the third option—mixed farming. The majority of the farmers (94%) undertake crop farming with the remaining 6% being mixed farmers. This implies that none of the farmers undertake only animal husbandry.

Food crop farming is the dominant agricultural activity in the District. About 94% of the farmers are into crop production. The favourable climatic conditions and the geo-physical characteristics of the area support crop farming. Current crop production by local communities is characterized by low input, low output, low risk farming. There is potential for high crop production under a high input/ high output farming system that AA Farms is proposing with a sophisticated irrigation system). Most of the food crops are grown mainly to be consumed by the family and the rest to be sold for income. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm are also grown mainly for commercial purposes. The major crops cultivated can therefore be put into two categories:

- Food crops: maize, plantain, cassava, cocoyam and vegetables;
- Tree crops: cashew, orange and oil palm

Due to the availability of large stretches of arable land and their suitability for the cultivation of various crops, farm sizes range between 2 and 200 acres. The Afram Plains thus present opportunities for large scale mechanized commercial farming.

5.5.2 The Service Sector

The service sector is second to the agricultural sector in terms of labour employment. It employs 17% of the total labour force. This sector is dominated by trading and offering

of services, which include driving, hair dressing, dress making, sales personnel, mechanic engineer, “susu” collection, vulcanizing and civil servants. According to a survey by the Ministry of Agriculture, 38% of the labour force employed in the service sector is civil servants. This is followed by drivers who constitute 24% of the service force. The rest of the labour force is shared among the other types of services provided.

5.5.3 Industry

The industrial sector is the smallest sector of the District’s economy. It employs only 3% of the total labour force. Most industries in the District produce on a small scale. This is because they have low production capacity in the form of machinery, labour and other inputs. A good number of the industries (74%) obtain their raw materials outside the district.

6.0 BASELINE DATA

6.1 Bio Data

The bio data provides findings of the profile of respondents in the study area. The relevance of the Bio data to the project is to identify some important indicators such as age, sex, marital status, religion, economic activities, household size, educational level etc of the people living around the project area. This will help assess the future impact of the project on the people in the project area.

6.1.1 Category of Persons captured

A total of one thousand, three hundred and forty eight (1,348) people were captured in household survey for the exercise. This was made up two hundred and nineteen (219) respondents and one thousand, one hundred and twenty-nine (1,129) members from the respondents' household. Notably, the bio data captures the demographic characteristics of the respondents (219) separately from their household members (1,129).

The study aimed at capturing the household heads in order to obtain adequate information as possible but in the absence of the household heads, other representatives of the households were interviewed. From the table below, most (91.3%) of the respondents interviewed were the household heads. This was made up of almost 70 percent males and 21.5 percent female household heads. In the absence of the household heads, other household members who were interviewed included wives (6.4%) to the household heads and husband (0.5%) to the household head.

Table 2 **Category of Respondents**

Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Household Head	153	69.9	47	21.5	200	91.3
Wife			14	6.4	14	6.4
Husband	1	0.5			1	0.5
Son	4	1.8			4	1.8
Total	158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100

6.1.2 Communities of Respondents

The study was conducted in eight (8) communities namely; Adzadukope, Aframso, Agbokpakope, Ahiatrogakope, Akumanikope, Everydaykope, Georgekope, and Kwameboi from the Kwahu North District. These communities fall within the 5km radius and are likely to experience the greatest socio-economic impact such employment creation, increase in income levels etc as discussed in chapter eight (8)

In all, there were more males (72.1%) captured as compared to females (27.9%) in the project in the project area. The community with the highest respondents was Aframso (28.33%) followed by Agbokpakope (21.5%), Everydaykope (12.3%) and Kwameboi (11.4%). The community with the least respondents was Adzadukope (3.2%). Details of the respondents' communities are depicted in the table below.

Table 3 Community of Respondents

Community Name	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Adzadukope	5	2.3	2	0.9	7	3.2
Aframso	40	18.3	22	10.0	62	28.3
Agbokpakope	42	19.2	5	2.3	47	21.5
Ahiatrogakope	10	4.6	7	3.2	17	7.8
Akumanikope	10	4.6	5	2.3	15	6.8
Everydaykope	17	7.8	10	4.6	27	12.3
Georgekope	12	5.5	7	3.2	19	8.7
Kwameboi	22	10.0	3	1.4	25	11.4
Total	158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100

6.1.3 Age of Respondents

From the data gathered it was realized that the age group of respondents were varied ranging from below 20 years to over 70 years. Nearly 80 percent of the respondents comprising 55.7 percent males and 23.3 percent females formed the active working class of 20 to 50 years. Nearly 12 percent were also between the ages of 51 and 60. Whilst 1.4 percent formed the lowest age group of 20 years, 3.2 percent formed the highest age group of over 70 years.

Table 4 Age of Respondents

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Below 20 yrs	1	0.5	2	0.9	3	1.4
20 - 30 yrs	49	22.4	23	10.5	72	32.9
31 - 40 yrs	40	18.2	17	7.8	57	26.0
41 - 50 yrs	33	15.1	11	5.0	44	20.1
51 - 60 yrs	22	10.0	4	1.8	26	11.9
61 - 70 yrs	7	3.2	3	1.4	10	4.6
Above 70 yrs	6	2.7	1	0.5	7	3.2
Total	158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100

6.1.4 Educational Level of Respondents

The highest educational level of the respondents was generally low as almost 43 percent had no formal education at all and 27.4 percent had attained up to the primary level at the time of the survey. Another 24.2 percent comprising (20.5%) males and (3.7%) females reached the JHS/MSLC level. Respondents with the highest education background constituted 0.9 percent who completed the teacher training. Whist 2.3 percent males attained the SHS/Sec level, 0.9 percent attained the vocational level.

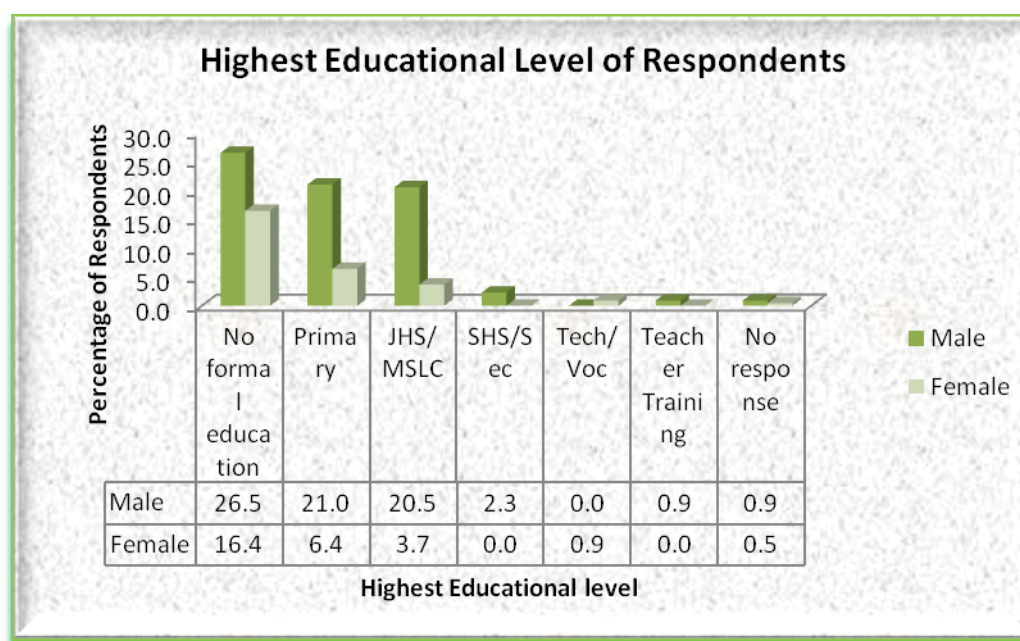


Figure 4 Highest Educational level of respondents

6.1.5 Skill level of Respondents

As part of the study, respondents were asked about their skills attained for which only 21.5 percent answered in the affirmative. Among these skilled respondents were boat/canoe operators (2.7%), carpentry (3.7%), Masonry (1.8%), Mechanics (1.8%), and drivers (5%). Others include barbers, blacksmith, baker, hunting,, seamstress and chainsaw operator

6.1.6 Marital Status of Respondents

Whilst exactly 47 percent made up of 39.7 percent males and 7.3 percent females of the respondents were married, 1.8 percent was single. Quite a significant number (37.9%) of the respondents were also consensually united. The rest were divorced (6.8%), separated (1.8%) and widow/er (4.1%).

Table 5 Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Married	87	39.7	16	7.3	103	47.0
Single (Never married)	3	1.4	1	0.5	4	1.8
Separated			4	1.8	4	1.8
Widow/er			9	4.1	9	4.1
Divorced	7	3.2	8	3.7	15	6.8
Consensual Union	60	27.4	23	10.5	83	37.9
No response	1	0.5			1	0.5
Total	158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100

6.1.7 Respondents' religious Affiliation

The most dominant religion in the study area was Christianity (83%). There were however, some traditionalists (11%) and Moslems (1%). A few of the respondents (5%) had no religion at all.

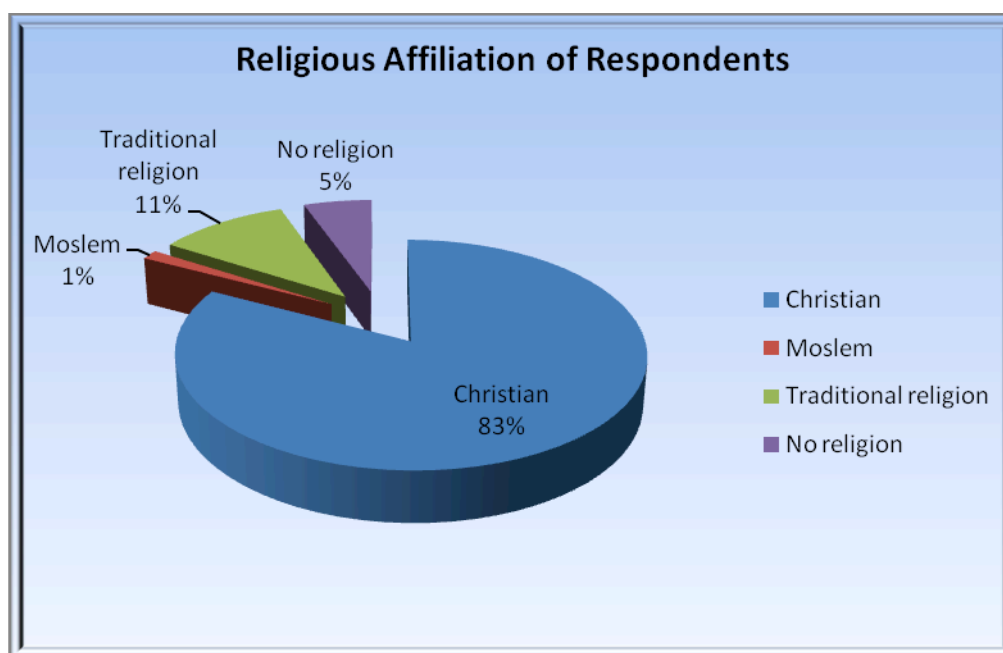


Figure 5 Religious Affiliation of Respondents

6.1.8 Employment Status of Respondents

As regards the employment status of the respondents, it was realized that most (92.2%) of the respondents were self-employed, 5.5 percent were employees of other people or organisations and 0.5 percent was serving as family hands in fish processing. Apart from 1.4 percent who indicated that they were unemployed, there was one (0.5%) still in school.

Table 6 Respondents' employment Status

Employment Status	Major Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
		Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%
Self employed	Baking			1	0.5	1	0.5
	Boat/canoe transport	4	1.8			4	1.8
	Carpentry	2	0.9			2	0.9
	Chainsaw Operator	1	0.5			1	0.5
	Charcoal burner	3	1.4	1	0.5	4	1.8
	Crop farming	36	16.4	38	17.4	74	33.8
	Fish mongering		0.0	4	1.8	4	1.8
	Fishing	95	43.4	6	2.7	101	46.1
	Hairdresser		0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5

	Livestock farming	2	0.9			2	0.9
	Petty trading, non-food		0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5
	Petty trading provisions	1	0.5			1	0.5
	Petty trading, cooked food and drinks		0.0	4	1.8	4	1.8
	Petty trading, crops		0.0	2	0.9	2	0.9
Self-employed Total		144	65.8	58	26.5	202	92.2
Employed	Charcoal burner	1	0.5			1	0.5
	Crop farming	2	0.9			2	0.9
	Driver	1	0.5			1	0.5
	Fishing	7	3.2			7	3.2
	Teaching			1	0.5	1	0.5
Employed Total		11	5.0	1	0.5	12	5.5
Family hand	Fish processing			1	0.5	1	0.5
Schooling	Schooling	1	0.5			1	0.5
Unemployed	Unemployed	2	0.9	1	0.5	3	1.4
Grand Total		158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100.0

From the table above, a higher number (101 or 46.1%) of the self-employed respondents were engaged in fishing and almost 34 percent were into crop farming. This is reflective to the occupation engaged in by the people in the district Other self-employed respondents were engaged in charcoal burning (1.8%), fish mongering (1.8%), petty trading of all kinds (3.7%) etc as shown in the table above.

The employees were also employed into charcoal burning, crop farming, driving, fishing and teaching.

Apart from the major occupation, respondents were asked if they were engage in any other additional occupation. About 81.7 percent answered affirmatively. Among those who had minor occupation, 45.2 percent were engaged in crop farming, 14.6 percent were into fishing, 5.9 percent were into petty trading and 0.5 percent each were carpenters, drivers, fish mongers, hunting, pito brewery, teaching etc.

6.1.9 Respondents' Household

The household sizes ranges from 1 to 21 including the respondents. About 43.4 percent (male 30.6% and female 12.8%) of the respondents had their household sizes between 4 and 6. This was followed by the range of 7 to 9 with 26.9 percent. A percentage of

17.4 of the total respondents had their household sizes between 1 and 3. The rest of the household sizes, 10 - 12, 13 - 15, 16 - 18 and 19 - 21 fell below 10 percent as shown in the table below.

Table 7 Household size of respondents

Household size	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1-3	24	11.0	14	6.4	38	17.4
4-6	67	30.6	28	12.8	95	43.4
7-9	48	21.9	11	5.0	59	26.9
10-12	15	6.8	5	2.3	20	9.1
13-15	2	0.9	2	0.9	4	1.8
16-18	2	0.9		0.0	2	0.9
19-21		0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5
Total	158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100

6.1.10 Data on Respondents' household Members

Demographic features of all the respondents' household members (1129) has been analysed and presented below:

- Age and Sex of Respondents' Household members**

The table below illustrates that, majority (51%) of the household members aged from six to nineteen years (6-19years). Those who aged from twenty to thirty years (20-30yrs) were a little bit above twenty percent (20.6%) whilst a little above seven percent (7.7%) were below 1 year. About 7.6 percent were between 1 and 5 years. Those above 60 years constituted 0.7 percent.

Table 8 Age of Respondent's Household Members

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Below 1 year	54	4.8	33	2.9	87	7.7
1 - 5 years	45	4.0	41	3.6	86	7.6
6 - 19 years	326	28.9	250	22.1	576	51.0
20-30 years	97	8.6	136	12.0	233	20.6
31-40 years	22	1.9	57	5.0	79	7.0

41-50 years	11	1.0	38	3.4	49	4.3
51-60 years	2	0.2	8	0.7	10	0.9
61-70 years	2	0.2	5	0.4	7	0.6
Above 70 years		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Don't know		0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	559	49.5	570	50.5	1129	100

- **Educational Level of Respondent's Household Members**

Again, the educational background of the households were generally low as a little above forty percent (40.1%) of the household members had education up to primary school about 25.8 percent had no formal education at all. Those who had their formal education up to JHS level were a little above fourteen percent (14.6%). There were however 7.9 percent toddlers who were yet to begin school. Whilst a little above three percent (3.4%) were at the secondary school, only 0.2 percent were at the technical/vocational level. Those who were beyond the secondary level formed 0.3 percent comprising 0.1 percent from the Teacher training and 0.2 percent at the Polytechnic.

Table 9 Educational Level of Respondent's Household Members

Educational Level	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Toddlers (yet to start)	54	4.8	35	3.1	89	7.9
Pre-school	45	4.0	41	3.6	86	7.6
No formal education	130	11.5	161	14.3	291	25.8
Primary	219	19.4	234	20.7	453	40.1
JHS/MSLC	87	7.7	78	6.9	165	14.6
SHS/Sec	20	1.8	18	1.6	38	3.4
Tech/Voc		0.0	2	0.2	2	0.2
Teacher Training	1	0.1		0.0	1	0.1
Polytechnic	2	0.2		0.0	2	0.2
No response	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
Total	559	49.5	570	50.5	1129	100.0

- **Marital Status of Respondents' Household Member**

As regards the marital status of the respondents' household members, most (71.6%) of the households were single (never married) whilst a little above thirteen percent

(13.7%) were married. Nearly 13 percent were also in a consensual union and an equal percentage of 0.4 were separated and widower. Those who had divorced during the survey formed 0.7 percent.

- **Religious Affiliation of Respondents' Household Members**

Most of the household members (91.9%) made up of 45.2 percent males and 46.7 percent females were Christians whilst 1.1 percent was Muslims. Others were traditional religion (2.3%) and No religion (4%).

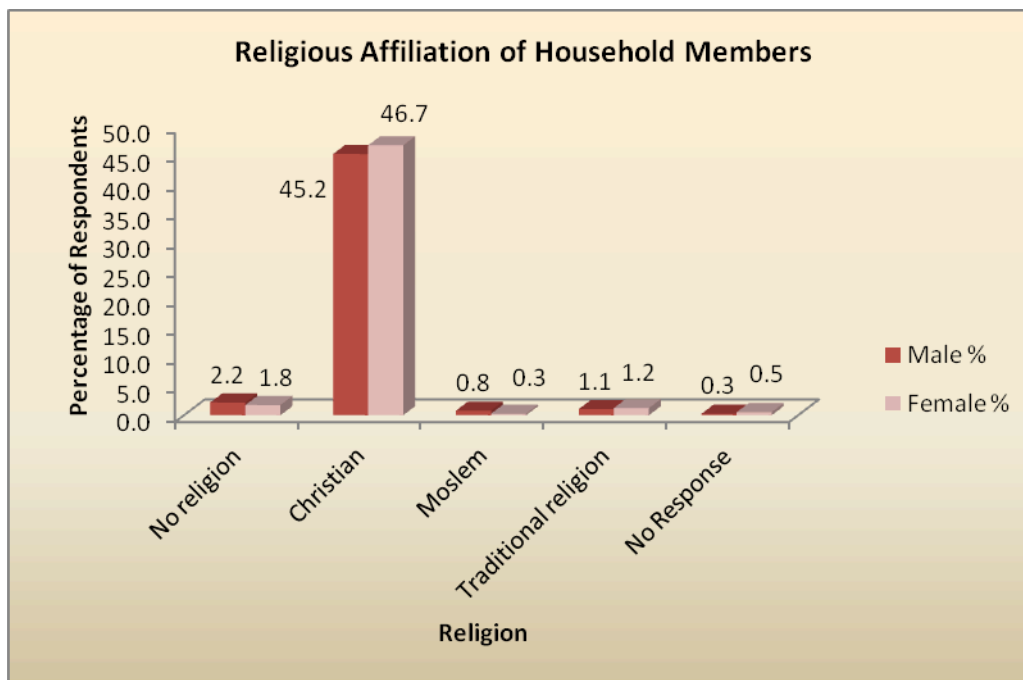


Figure 6 Religious Affiliation of Household Members

- **Employment Status and Major Occupation of Household Members**

With reference to the table below, a considerable number (477 or 42.2%) of the household members were still schooling at the time of the survey. This was made up of 24.1 percent males and 18.2 percent females. Those who indicated that they were self-employed constituted 26.3 percent whilst only 2 percent were working as employees to an organisation or individual. Almost 2 percent were working as family hand.

The table below show details of the various occupations engaged in by the household members. Some of the activities practised by the households include artisanship

(hairdressing, seamstress, carpentry etc), charcoal burning, crop farming, fishing, petty trading, driving, chainsaw operating etc

Table 10 Employment Status / Occupation of Household Member

Employment Status	Major Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Self employed	Artisan (Hairdresser, seamstress, carpenter)	3	0.3	16	1.4	19	
	Baking			1	0.1	1	
	Boat/canoe transport	3	0.3			3	
	Chainsaw Operator	1	0.1			1	
	Charcoal burner			6	0.5	6	
	Crop farming	21	1.9	101	8.9	122	10
	Driver	1	0.1			1	
	Electronic repairer	2	0.2			2	
	Fishing (Fishing, mongering, processing)	60	5.3	43	3.8	103	
	Galamsey	1	0.1			1	
	Masonry	3	0.3			3	
	Petty trading (cooked food , drinks, crops, etc)	2	0.2	32	2.8	34	
	Welder	1	0.1			1	
Total		98	8.7	199	17.6	297	20
Employed	Artisan (Hairdresser, seamstress, carpenter)	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	
	Boat/canoe transport	2	0.2			2	
	Crop farming			2	0.2	2	
	Driver	1	0.1			1	
	Fishing (Fishing, mongering, processing)	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	
	Galamsey	4	0.4	1	0.1	5	
	Herdsman	1	0.1			1	
	Livestock farming	1	0.1			1	
	Nurse			1	0.1	1	
	Petty trading (cooked food , drinks, crops, etc)			3	0.3	3	
	Teaching	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	

Total		12	1.1	11	1.0	23	
Family hand	Crop farming	3	0.3	4	0.4	7	
	Fishing (Fishing, mongering, processing)	12	1.1	1	0.1	13	
	Livestock farming	1	0.1			1	
	Petty trading (cooked food, provisions, etc)			1	0.1	1	
Total		16	1.4	6	0.5	22	
Schooling	Schooling	272	24.1	205	18.2	477	4
Not applicable (Toddlers/Children)	Not applicable (Toddlers/Children)	124	11.0	91	8.1	215	1
Unemployed	Unemployed	37	3.3	58	5.1	95	
Grand Total		559	49.5	570	50.5	1129	1

- **Place of Work of Household Members**

Whilst 69.4 percent of workers work within their locality, 30.6 percent work in another community. These communities include Kotoso, Tafo, Sempoa and Asempaneye

6.2 Nationality and Ethnicity of Respondents

6.2.1 Respondents' Nationality and Ethnicity

All the 219 respondents, made up of 72.1 percent males and 27.9 percent females, were Ghanaians. About 42.5 percent out of this population, comprising 30.1 percent males and 12.3 percent females, had lived in the community for 10 to 20 years. A further 26.9 percent had stayed in the community for less than 10 years. These were followed by 21.0 percent, consisting of 16.9 percent male and 4.1 percent female respondents, who lived in the community ranging from 21 and 30 years. About 6.4 percent of the respondents had spent between 31 and 40 years in the community, while only 0.9 percent male and 0.5 percent female respondents had stayed in the community for 41 to 50 years and above 50 years respectively.

Table 11 **Number of years lived in the Community**

Number Years	Of	Male		Female		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Below 10		40	18.3	19	8.7	59	26.9
10-20		66	30.1	27	12.3	93	42.5

21–30	37	16.9	9	4.1	46	21.0
31–40	10	4.6	4	1.8	14	6.4
41–50	2	0.9			2	0.9
Above 50			1	0.5	1	0.5
No Response	3	1.4	1	0.5	4	1.8
Total	158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100

6.2.2 Respondents' Status of Stay in Community

With regard to household status of stay in the community, the vast majority (97.3%) respondents indicated that they were permanently based in the community whilst 2.7 percent indicated otherwise.

For those who indicated otherwise, 1 male respondent each, representing 16.7 percent, declared that their stay in the community was temporary. Only 1 female respondent did not respond to the question. Towns by which these respondents migrated from includes Davema, Mafe, Mafi-Agbenye-kope, Mepe and Tefle all from the Volta region.

6.3 Household Asset Ownership

6.3.1 Household Land Rights/Ownership

It is important to know whether respondents' owned the farmlands on which they were farming and the mode by occupying the land. This will help measure the future trends of land ownership in the area and assess the likely effects of the project on farm lands in the area.

It was realized that, all the 219 respondents did not own any crop Lands. However, most (89.5%) of the respondents, made up of 63.5 percent males and 26.0 percent females, had some rights to crop lands. The remaining 10.5 percent (8.7% males and 1.8% females) did not.

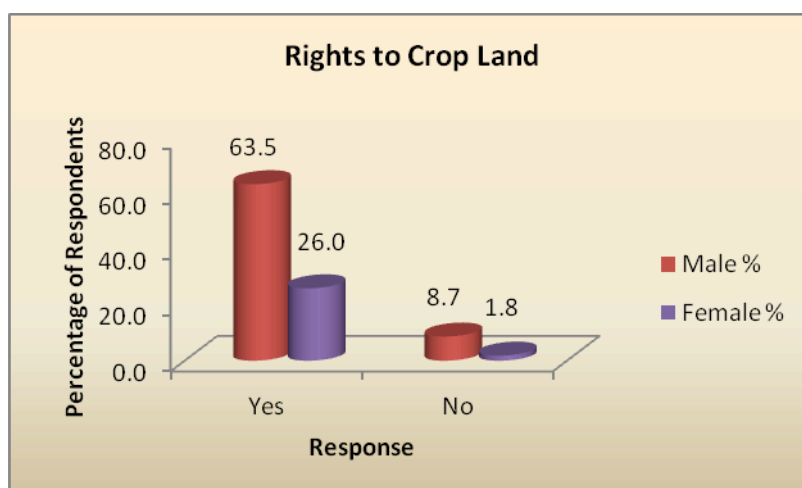


Figure 7 Rights to crop land

6.3.2 Method of Obtaining Right to Crop land

There were about 5 main methods through which the respondents used in obtaining rights to the lands. The vast majority (91.8%), consisting of 67.3 percent male and 25.0 percent female respondents, had their land rights granted to them by the headmen and chiefs. The others included, 1.0 percent of the respondents renting the land for less than 10 years; 2.6 percent of them received the lands as gifts to be used for a short period, 3.6 percent had the land through subletting, while informal occupants on the land constituted about 0.5 percent males of the total respondents.

Table 12 Method of Obtaining right to crop land

Method	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Landright granted by headman/chief	132	67.3	49	25.0	180	91.8
Rent (below 10 years)	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.0
Gift to be used for a short period	4	2.0	1	0.5	5	2.6
Subletting	1	0.5	6	3.1	7	3.6
Informal use of unoccupied land	1	0.5			1	0.5

Total	139	70.9	57	29.1	196	100
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6.3.3 Size of land for crop farming

Majority (66.9%) of the respondents, comprising 49.0 percent males and 17.9 percent females, had crop land sizes ranging from 1 to 5 acres. This was followed by 14.8 percent (8.7% males and 6.1% females) who at least had half an acre, 8.6 percent (7.1% males and 1.5% females) had between 6 and 10 acres and 1.0 percent male respondents between 21 and 30 acres. Another 1.0 percent (0.5% males and 0.5% females) had the largest sizes of crop lands of 30 acres and above, while 9.7 percent of the total respondents did not respond. The two remaining 0.5 percent each of the total respondents had crop land sizes between 11 and 15 acres, and 16 and 20 acres respectively

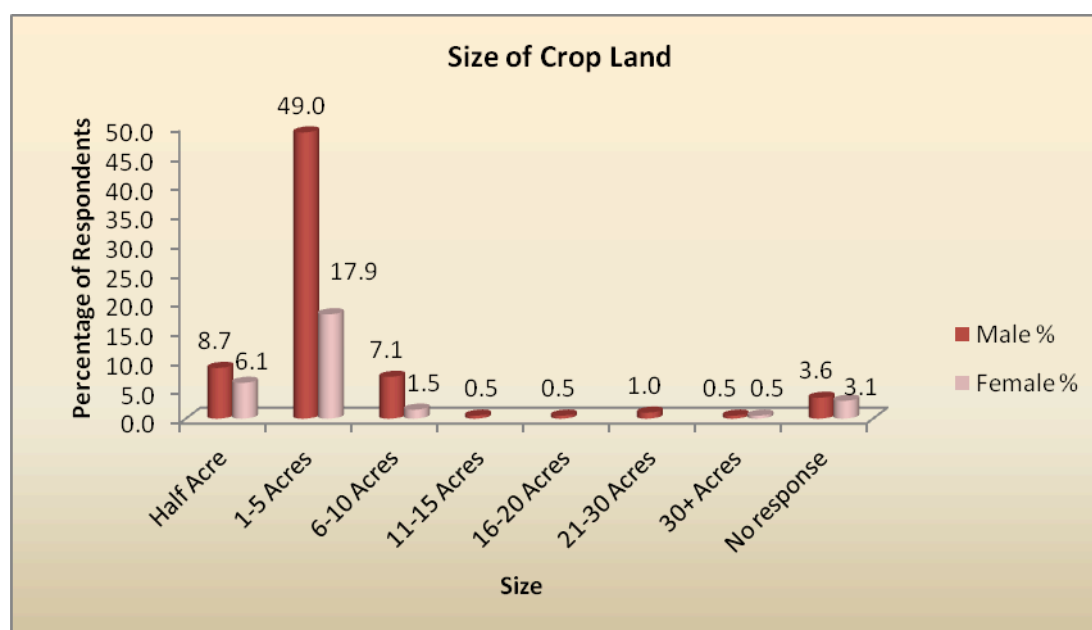


Figure 8 Size of crop land

6.3.4 Amount paid for Rent yearly

Paying of land rent per annum did not apply to the majority (99.5%) of the respondents. Only 0.5 percent female respondents paid less than Gh¢10 per annum.

For respondents who lease the farm lands, 0.5 percent each paid less than Gh¢10, between Gh¢10 -20 and GH¢100 plus for the leasing of land yearly. The vast majority (98.5%) did not.

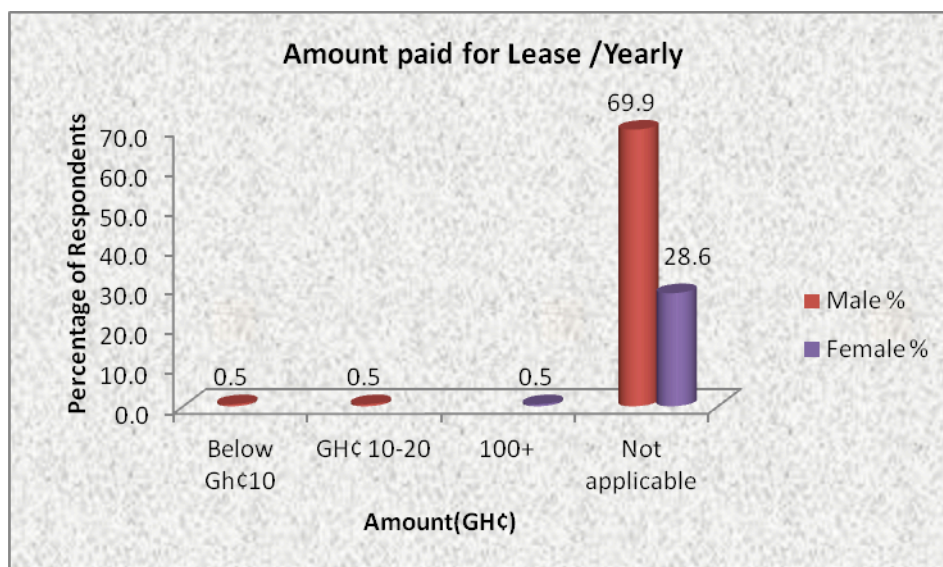


Figure 9 Amount Paid for lease per year

However, about 34.2 percent of the respondents paid in kind. 9.2 percent of the 34.2 percent of the respondents paid a token of farm products to the chiefs after every harvest; 4.6 percent gave a token to the chiefs occasionally, 2.6 percent gave proceeds from farm to the Abetifi chief. About 1.5 percent each gave a sheep to heads of the Manye Krobo chief; 1.5 percent contributed and bought things for chiefs in appreciation, and voluntarily gave some farm proceeds to the chiefs of Petiso respectively. A further 0.5 percent each of the respondents also once in a while gave out cows to the land owners and sometimes the community bought cattle respectively. Whiles 11.2 percent did not respond to the question, it did not apply to about 65.8 percent of the respondents

6.4 Household Ownership of Other Assets

This section presents the household ownership of other assets. The majority (89.9%) of the respondents, made up of 67.1 percent males and 22.8 percent females, owned dwellings or huts in the community. Only 1.0 percent, consisting of 0.5 percent each of the respondents did not own any dwellings or huts.

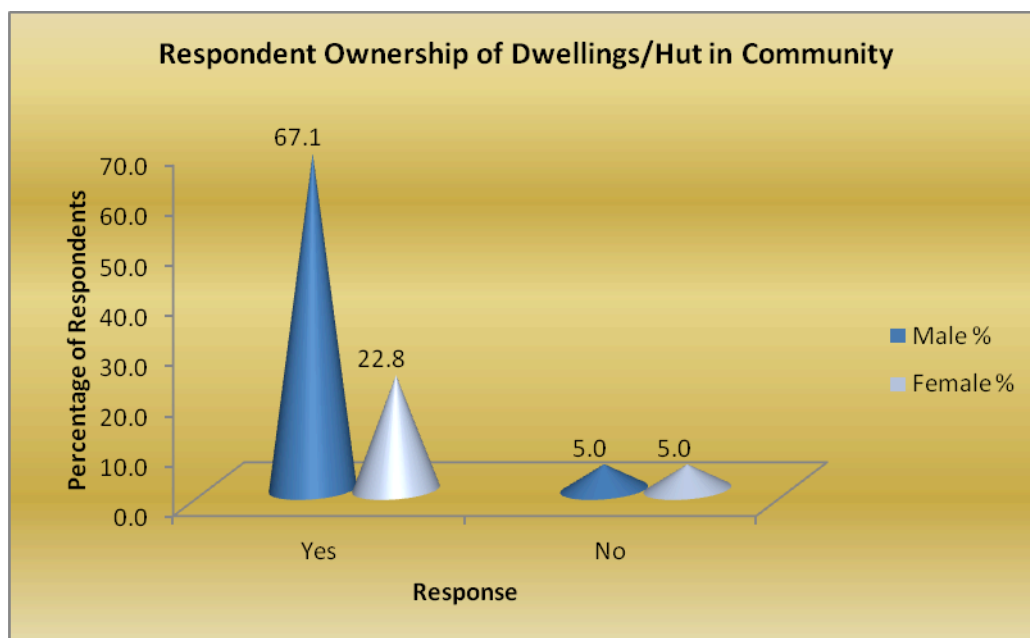


Figure 10 Respondents Ownership of Dwelling/Hut in the community

6.4.1 Condition of building in terms of age

Most of the respondents (57.4%), comprising 42.2 percent males and 15.2 percent females, had their dwellings aged below 5 to 10 years old. A further 28.4 percent, representing 20.3 percent males and 8.1 percent females, had their dwellings between 11 and 20 years. Dwellings between 21 and 25 years old were owned by 5.6 percent (4.6% males and 1.0 female) of the total respondents. Male respondents only (4.1 percent and 0.5 percent) had their dwellings aged between 26 and 30 and above 30 years old respectively. About 3.6 percent of the respondents could not tell the age of their dwellings.

Table 13 Condition of Building in Terms of Age

Age of Building	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Below 5	33	16.8	17	8.6	50	25.4
5–10	50	25.4	13	6.6	63	32.0
11–15	23	11.7	6	3.0	29	14.7
16–20	17	8.6	10	5.1	27	13.7
21–25	9	4.6	2	1.0	11	5.6
26–30	8	4.1		0.0	8	4.1
30+	1	0.5		0.0	1	0.5
Can't tell	6	3.0	2	1.0	7	3.6
Total	147	74.6	50	25.4	197	100

6.4.2 Material for Roofing

The most common building construction material of the dwellings was thatched roof. The majority (74.1%) of the respondents used this building material. Other material included galvanized iron/Aluminium sheets (15.2%) and galvanized iron/Aluminum sheets and thatched roof (10.7%).

Table 14 **Material for Roofing**

Material	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Thatched roof	111	56.3	35	17.8	146	74.1
Galvanized iron/Aluminium sheets	19	9.6	11	5.6	30	15.2
Galvanized iron/Aluminium sheets and thatched roof	17	8.6	4	2.0	21	10.7
Total	147	74.6	50	25.4	197	100

6.4.3 Number of Rooms

About 24.9 percent (20.8% males and 4.1% females) had one room in their dwellings; 27.9 percent had dwellings with two rooms, while 16.2 percent of the respondents had dwellings with three rooms. A further 12.7 percent had dwellings with four rooms. Dwellings with rooms between 5 and 6 were owned by 13.2 percent of the respondents. Dwellings with 7, 8 rooms and more than 10 rooms had 2.5 percent, 0.5 percent and 0.5 percent of the respondents respectively.

6.4.4 Toilet / Latrine facility

The vast majority (87.3%) of the respondents did not own any latrine. Only 12.6 percent of the respondents did.

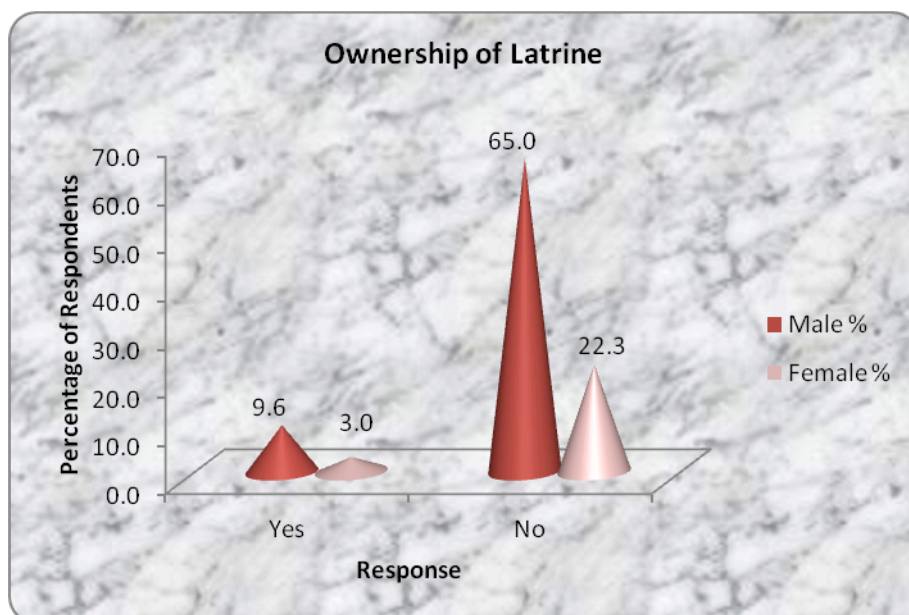


Figure 11 Ownership of Latrine

Other household assets for the respondents included private cars, commercial vehicles, motor bikes, bicycles, boats and canoes, tractors, foam mattresses, beds, furniture, plastic chairs, outboard motors, television sets, radios, DVD players, electronic irons, fridges, generators, car batteries, deep freezers, and fishing nets. Few respondents owned one, two or three of these household items. The vast majority of the respondents did not own any of these items. With regard to beds, furniture, plastic chairs, outboard motors, television sets, radios, DVD players, electronic irons, fridges, generators, car batteries, deep freezers, and fishing nets, some of the respondents owned more than four.

6.5 Household Agricultural Practices

6.5.1 Farming Practices

6.5.1.1 Years of Farming

About 44.8 percent of the respondents, made up of 31.5 percent males and 14.6 percent females, had been engaged in farming activities for less than 5 to 10 years. Another 27.4 percent, comprising 19.6 percent males and 7.8 percent females, had been farming between 11 and 20 years. A further 12.3 percent of the respondents had farmed in the community for 21 to 30 years, while 1.8 percent had farmed between 31 to 35 years. There were about 0.9 percent each of the respondents who had farmed for

periods between 36 and 40 years, and more than 40 years respectively. The question did not apply to about 10.5 percent of the respondents.

6.5.1.2 System of Cropping practiced

The system of farming practiced by the respondents in the community included crop rotation (1.5%), land rotation (2.6%), mixed crop practiced by the majority (63.3%), and mixed cropping and land rotation at the same time (10.7%). Other types of the farming systems were mono-cropping (20.4%), mono-cropping and land rotation (1.0%), and mono-cropping, mixed farming and land rotation at the same time (0.5%).

6.5.1.3 Equipment used for ploughing farm land

With respect to the kind of equipment used for ploughing the farm land, majority (94.4%), comprising 67.9 percent males and 26.5 percent females, used hoes and cutlasses for farming; respondents who used only hoe constituted 4.1 percent whiles there were 0.5 percent female respondents who used cutlasses only. About 0.5 percent each of the respondents did not respond.

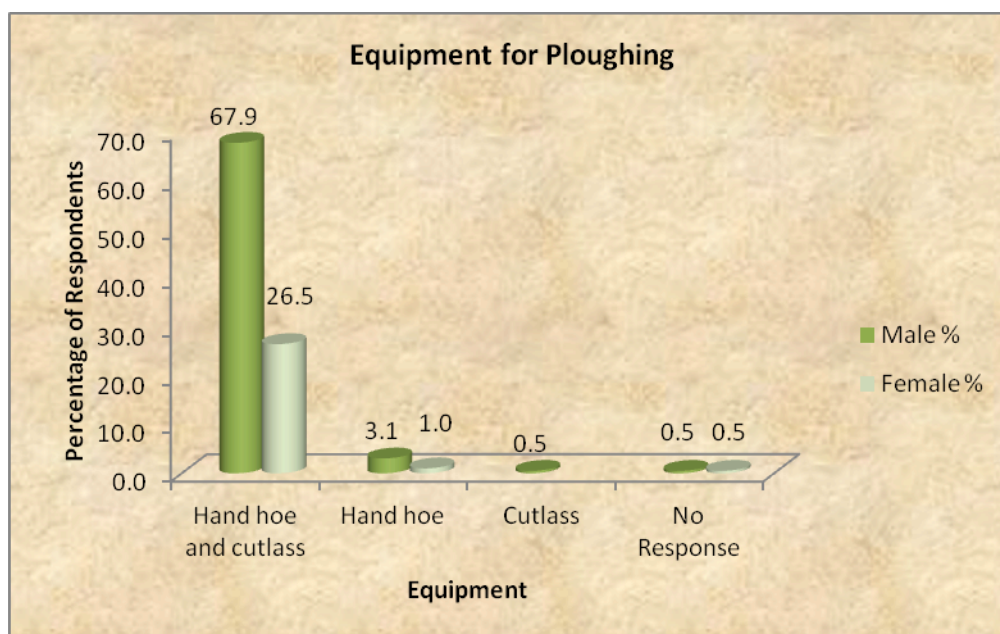


Figure 12 Equipment for Ploughing

6.5.1.4 Type of Crops Cultivated

The respondents grew a variety of crops. The most prominent among the crops grown by them were cassava (28.7%), maize (27.9%), pepper (19.2%) and groundnut (11.5%). Less than 4.0 percent each of the respondents grew the following crops: tomatoes (2.3%), potatoes (3.7%), okro (2.8%), yam (1.2%) and beans (1.1%). The following

crops were grown by less than 1.0 percent each of the respondents. These included garden eggs (0.9%), onions (0.2%), cucumber (0.2%), watermelon (0.2%) and sugarcane (0.2%).

Table 15 **Types of Crops cultivated**

Crops	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Cassava	119	21.0	44	7.8	163	28.7
Maize	117	20.6	41	7.2	158	27.9
Pepper	73	12.9	36	6.3	109	19.2
Groundnut	40	7.1	25	4.4	65	11.5
Tomatoes	9	1.6	4	0.7	13	2.3
Potato	8	1.4	13	2.3	21	3.7
Okro	7	1.2	9	1.6	16	2.8
Yam	6	1.1	1	0.2	7	1.2
Beans	5	0.9	1	0.2	6	1.1
Garden Eggs	4	0.7	1	0.2	5	0.9
Onion	1	0.2			1	0.2
Cucumber	1	0.2			1	0.2
Watermelon	1	0.2			1	0.2
Sugarcane	1	0.2			1	0.2
Total	392	69.1	175	30.9	567	100

On the question about fertilizer application, it appeared only a few of the respondents (15.9) had knowledge about it. The majority (84.2%), consisting of 58.7 percent male and 25.5 percent female respondents, did not have any knowledge on fertilizer application.

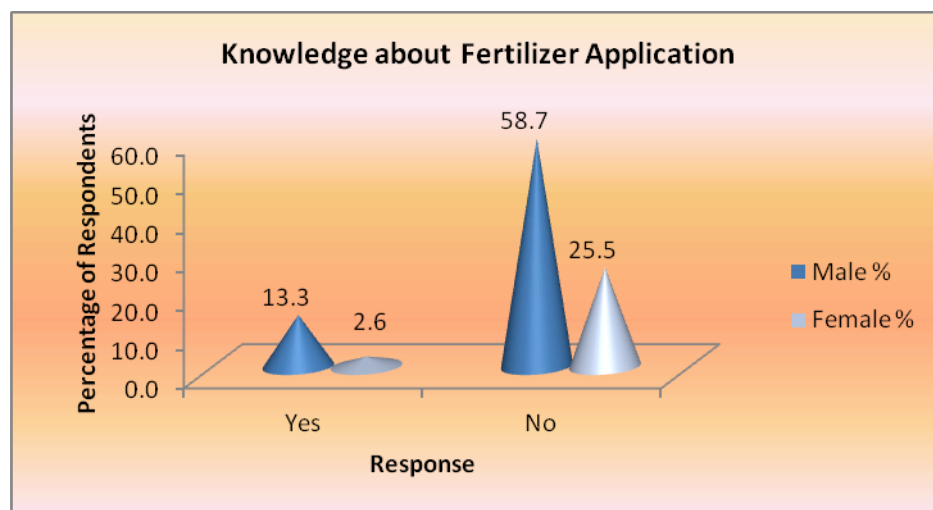


Figure 13 Knowledge about Fertilizer Application

6.5.1.5 Knowledge about Pesticide Application

A little over half of the respondents (53.1%) had no knowledge on pesticide application. The remaining 46.9 percent (35.7% males and 11.2% females) had. Again, only a few of the respondents (4.6%) participated in demonstrations organized by Agricultural extension officers. The vast proportion (95.4%) however, did not take part.

Furthermore, only 4 percent of the respondents participated in the lead farmers' program while the vast majority (95.9%), being the remaining respondents did not. Also about 23.5 percent of the respondents, made up of 16.8 percent males and 6.6 females, participated in the soil conservation measures organized for the farmers. The majority (76.5%) did not.

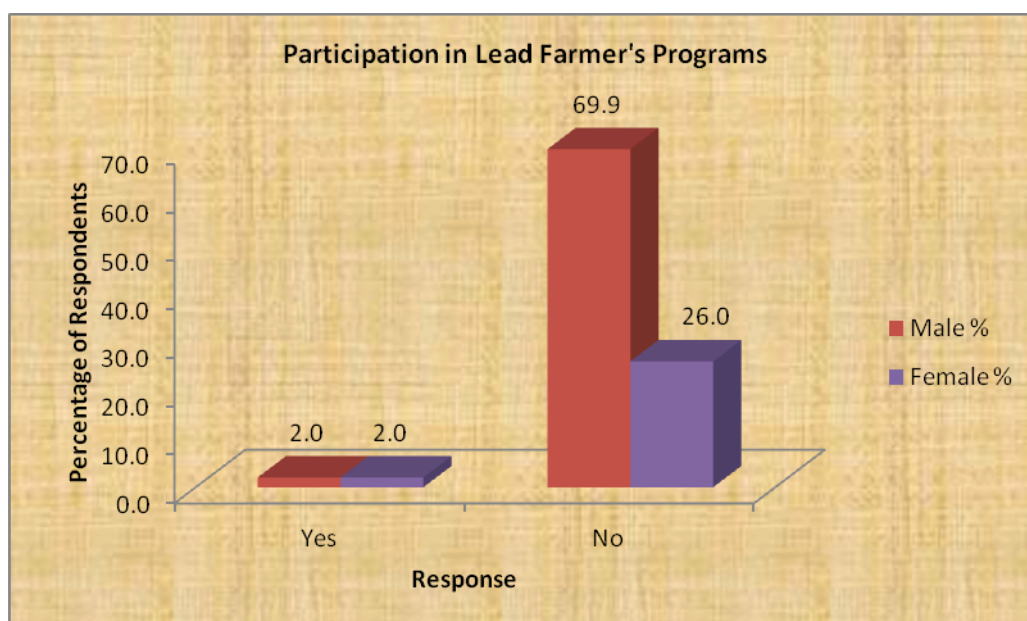


Figure 14 Participation in Lead Farmer's Programs

6.5.1.6 Source of Inputs for Farming

Majority (78.6%) of the respondents, comprising 57.1 percent males and 21.4 percent females, had their sources of inputs from the nearest market (Kotoso market). A further 16.8 percent (12.2% males and 4.6% females) of the respondents had their inputs from within the community; 1.5 percent, 0.5 percent and another 0.5 percent male respondents had it from the District capital, Regional capital and district, and Adampa respectively. A further 2.0 percent female respondents had their sources of inputs from the community and the nearest market.

Table 16 **Source of inputs for farming**

Source	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Nearest market (kotoso market)	112	57.1	42	21.4	154	78.6
Within community	24	12.2	9	4.6	33	16.8
District capital	3	1.5			3	1.5
Regional capital/district capital	1	0.5			1	0.5
Within community/nearest market			4	2.0	4	2.0
Adampa	1	0.5			1	0.5
Total	141	71.9	55	28.1	196	100

6.5.1.7 Use of household harvested crops

With regard to the use the respondents put their harvested crops to, most (67.4%), made up of 49.0 percent males and 18.4 percent females, sold and consumed their farm produce. About 9.7 percent of the respondents sold their farm produce; 10.2 percent consumed their produce, and 9.2 percent sold, stored and consumed their farm produce. A further 1.0 percent and 0.5 percent male respondents sold, barter, stored, consumed and barter their farm produce respectively. There were about 2.0 percent of the respondents did not respond.

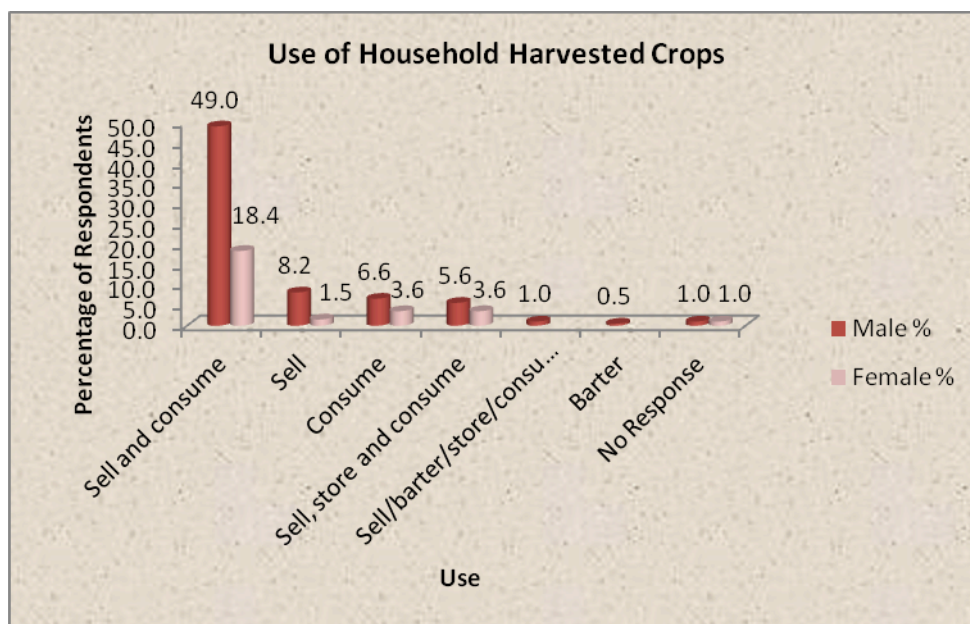


Figure 15 Use of Household Harvested Crops

6.5.1.8 Problems face in Farming Activities

Among the problems encountered by the respondents were cattle grazing/strayed animals destroying farmlands (37.0%), of which 25.7 percent males and 11.3 percent females, affirmed to it. About 12.2 percent, (10.0% males and 2.2% females) pointed out that they lacked farming equipment such as tractors, spraying machines etc. A further 10.4 percent (6.5% males and 3.9% females) of the respondents indicated they lacked funds in support of their farms. Other problems included lack of rainfall (9.6%); diseases and pest infestation (9.6%), and the farmers fallen sick because of the tediousness of the work (7.0%). There were 2.6 percent each of the respondents who pointed out that they lacked market, found difficulty in weeding, and did not have seeds for planting respectively.

Table 17 Problems face in Farming Activities

Problems	Male		Female		Total	
	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%
None	3	1.3	2	0.9	5	2.2
Cattle grazing /Stray animals destroy farmlands	59	25.7	26	11.3	85	37.0
Lack of farming equipment(tractors, spraying machine,etc)	23	10.0	5	2.2	28	12.2
Lack of Rainfall	19	8.3	3	1.3	22	9.6

Diseases and Pest Infestation	17	7.4	5	2.2	22	9.6
Lack of funds in support of farm	15	6.5	9	3.9	24	10.4
Easily fall sick because it is labor intensive	10	4.3	6	2.6	16	7.0
Lack of market to sell our produce	6	2.6			6	2.6
Weeding is very difficult and the land is not fertile	6	2.6			6	2.6
There are no seeds for planting and birds peck seeds sown	6	2.6			6	2.6
Lack of Chemicals for farming	4	1.7			4	1.7
Distance to farmland is far	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.9
Flood affects crops	1	0.4	2	0.9	3	1.3
The farmland has been taken and now farm near the river	1	0.4			1	0.4
Total	171	74.3	59	25.7	230	100

Other respondents also indicated that they lacked chemicals (1.7%), and flooding of their farms (1.3%). The respondents also stressed on the distance they had to walk to their farms (0.9%) and their farmlands taken from them (0.4%).

6.5.1.8 Methods used to resolve Problems

Several methods had been adopted by the farmers to resolve some of these challenges. And among them were application of pesticides/weedicides and other chemicals; informed the owners of animals; informed Assemblyman/chief about the animal destruction, negotiated with the cattle owners, and killed such animals and fenced the farmland. Other measures included saving towards acquiring a spraying machine; expecting authorities to assist them; resorted to other activities to make more money, and replanting and maintaining the growing process. However, 36.0 percent of the farmers did not say anything.

6.5.2 Fishing Activities

With regard to the fishing activities, the majority (83.1%) of the respondents, comprising 61.1 percent males and 21.5 percent females, were engaged in the fishing activities. About 17.1 percent of the respondents were not.

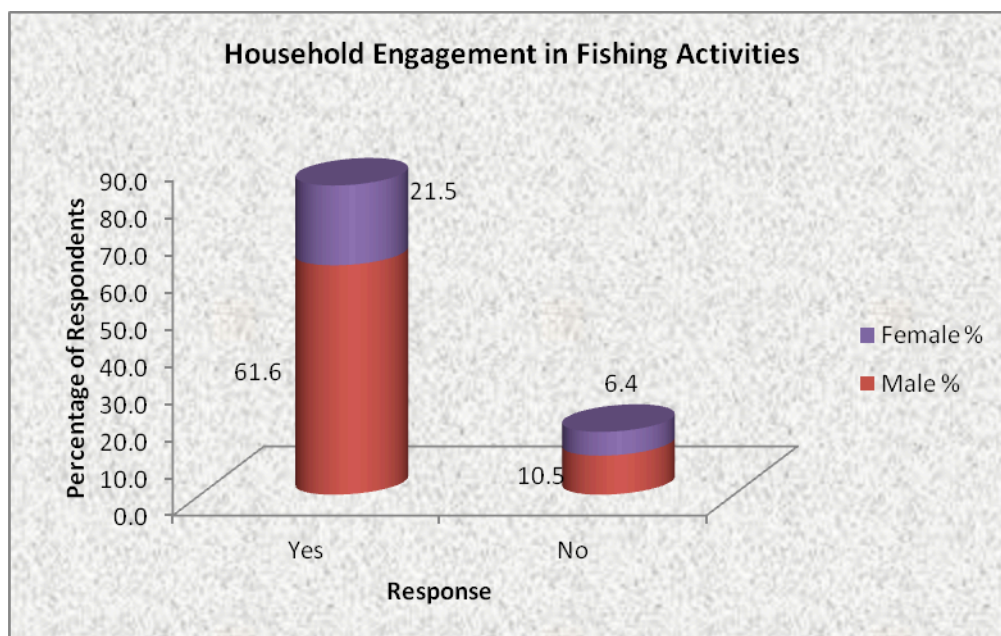


Figure 16 Household Engagement in Fishing Activities

6.5.2.1 Type of Fishing activities engaged in by households

Forty-four (44.0%) percent, made up of 33.0 percent males and 11.0 percent females, were actually engaged in fishing. A further 15.9 percent (14.3% males and 1.6% females) were into fishing and fish smoking; 11.5 percent (8.8% males and 2.7% females) into fishing/fish smoking/ fish salting and drying; while 9.3 percent were engaged in fishing/fish smoking/fish salting and drying/fishmongering, and 2.8 percent into fishing/fish smoking/ fish salting and drying/Fishmongering. Fish smoking attracted 1.6 percent of both sexes. The following fishing activities employed less than 2.0 percent of the respondents. These included fishing / smoking /salting & drying /frying/mongering; fishing/fish frying; fish frying; fish mongering (trading); fish salting & drying, and fishing/fish salting and drying.

Table 18 Type of Fishing Activities Engaged in by Household

Type of Fishing Activity	Male		Female		Total	
	Fre q	%	Fre q	%	Fre q	%
Fishing	60	33.0	20	11.0	80	44
Fishing and fish smoking	26	14.3	3	1.6	29	15.9
Fishing/fish smoking/ fish salting and drying	16	8.8	5	2.7	21	11.5

Fishing/fish smoking/fish salting and drying/fishmongering	10	5.5	7	3.8	17	9.3
Fishing/fish smoking/ fish salting and drying/Fishmongering	5	2.7			5	2.7
Fishing/Fishmongering	4	2.2			4	2.2
Fishing/fish salting and drying/fish mongering	3	1.6	1	0.5	4	2.2
Fishing/fish smoking/ fishing salting and drying/fish frying	3	1.6	2	1.1	5	2.7
Fish smoking	3	1.6	3	1.6	6	3.3
Fishing/smoking/salting&drying/frying/mongering	2	1.1			2	1.1
Fishing/fish frying	2	1.1			2	1.1
Fish frying			2	1.1	2	1.1
Fish mongering (trading)			1	0.5	1	0.5
Fish salting & drying	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.1
Fishing/Fish salting and drying			2	1.1	2	1.1
Total	135	74.2	47	25.8	182	100

6.5.2.2 Period of Household Involvement in Fishing Activities

Most of the households (40.1%), made up of 24.7 percent males and 15.4 percent females, had been engaged in the fishing activities for less than 5 to 10 years. Another 31.8 percent, comprising 25.3 percent males and 6.5 percent females, had been involved in the fishing activities for 11 to 20 years. Other respondents (6.6% and 9.3%) had been in the fishing activities for periods ranging from 21 to 25 years and 26 to 30 years respectively. However, 8.2 percent of the respondents had been in the business for more than 30 years. Only 3.8 percent of the respondents could not tell the length of time in the fishing activities.

6.5.2.3 Number of Household Members engaged in fishing activities

Most (85.1%) of the respondents had about 1 to 3 household members engaged in the fishing business. This was followed by 7.1 percent (4.4% males and 2.7% females) of the respondents with 4 to 6 members in the household involved in the fishing activities. There were 1.1 percent male respondents with household size between 7 and 10 members engaged in the fishing activities. However, there were 5.5 percent respondents who had no household size and 1.0 percent who did not respond to the question.

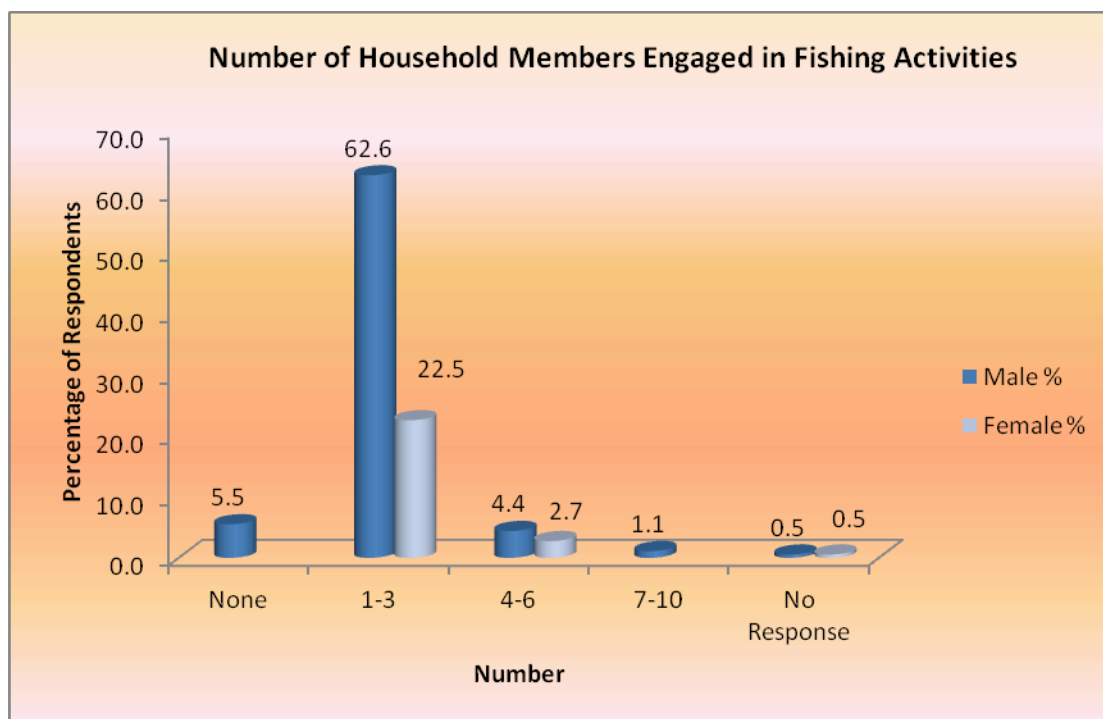


Figure 17 Number of Household Members Engaged in Fishing Activities

6.5.2.4 Household Weekly Income from Fishing Activities

Most of the respondents (62.6%), comprising 44.0 percent males and 18.6 percent females, had household weekly income from fishing activities ranging from less than GH¢50.00 to GH¢100.00. About 20.3 percent of the respondents (16.4% males and 3.8% females) had between GH¢101.00 and GH¢200.00 from fishing activities. A further 4.4 percent and 3.3 percent of the respondents also had between GH¢210-300, and GH¢401-500 from fishing activities respectively. Other respondents (2.2%, 2.7%, 0.5%, and 1.6%) also had GH¢301-400, GH¢501-600, GH¢50601-700, and GH¢1000 and above respectively.

6.5.2.5 Source of Input for Fishing Activities

The vast majority (72.5%), consisting of 54.9 percent males and 17.6 percent females, had their sources of inputs for fishing activities from the nearest big town; followed by 14.3 percent of the respondents getting their fishing inputs from Kotoso market, with only 6.6 percent within the community. Other sources of inputs for respondents fishing activities were from Accra (3.8%); within the community and the nearest big town (1.6%), 0.5 female respondents from Akateng and 0.5 males only from the District capital.

Table 19 Source of input for fishing activities

Source	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Nearest big town	100	54.9	32	17.6	132	72.5
Kotoso Market	19	10.4	7	3.8	26	14.3
Within community	8	4.4	4	2.2	12	6.6
Accra	5	2.7	2	1.1	7	3.8
Within the community and the nearest big town	2	1.1	1	0.5	3	1.6
Akateng			1	0.5	1	0.5
District capital	1	0.5			1	0.5
Total	135	74.2	47	25.8	182	100

6.5.2.6 Type of Fishing Equipment Used by Household

Majority (44.5%), respondents, used canoes, paddles and nets for fishing. A further 23.1 percent (18.7% males and 4.4% females), used only canoes and paddles, while 18.7 percent (15.9% males and 2.7% females) used canoes, paddles, nets and traps.

Table 20 Type of Fishing Equipment Used by Household

Type of Fishing Equipment	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Canoe +paddles and nets	52	28.6	29	15.9	81	44.5
Canoe+paddles	34	18.7	8	4.4	42	23.1
Canoe +paddles, nets and traps	29	15.9	5	2.7	34	18.7
Canoe + paddle/ canoe with outboard motor and net	6	3.3	1	0.5	7	3.8
Canoe+paddle/nets/traps/hooks	4	2.2			4	2.2
Canoe+paddle/Canoe with outboard motor/nets/traps	3	1.6	1	0.5	4	2.2
Canoe with outboard motor	2	1.1			2	1.1
Canoe with outboard motor and nets	2	1.1			2	1.1
canoe+paddles and traps	2	1.1			2	1.1
Nets and traps			1	0.5	1	0.5
Nets/traps/hooks	1	0.5			1	0.5
Traps			1	0.5	1	0.5
No response			1	0.5	1	0.5

Total	135	74.2	47	25.8	182	100
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Other respondents used the following equipment for fishing: canoes, paddles/ canoes with outboard motors and nets; canoes, paddles/nets/traps/hooks, canoes with outboard motors, canoes with outboard motors and nets, nets and traps; nets, traps, hooks and only traps.

6.5.2.7 Kind of Fishing Activity Engaged in by Household

The majority (71.4%), comprising 51.6 percent males and 19.8 percent females, were engaged in shallow-water fishing with canoes; 15.9 percent (14.9% males and 1.1% females) were into deep-water fishing with out-board motors, while 9.9 percent were in fish-farming in the lake. A further 1.6 percent and 0.5 percent male respondents were into shallow water fishing/deep water fishing and fish-farming in ponds respectively.

Table 21 Kind of Fishing Activity Engaged in by Household

Type of fishing activity	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Shallow-water fishing with canoes	94	51.6	36	19.8	130	71.4
Deep -water fishing with out-board motors	27	14.8	2	1.1	29	15.9
Fish-farming in the lake	10	5.5	8	4.4	18	9.9
Shallow water fishing/deep water fishing	3	1.6			3	1.6
Fish-farming in a pond	1	0.5			1	0.5
No response			1	0.5	1	0.5
Total	135	74.2	47	25.8	182	100

6.5.2.8 Frequency of fishing activity

The vast majority (89.6%), made up of 68.7 percent male and 20.9 percent female respondents, undertook daily fishing activities; 8.2 percent (4.4% males and 3.8% females) had weekly fishing activities, while 0.5 percent each of the respondents had their fishing activities fortnightly. However, the remaining 0.5 percent male respondents went fishing after their normal farming activities.

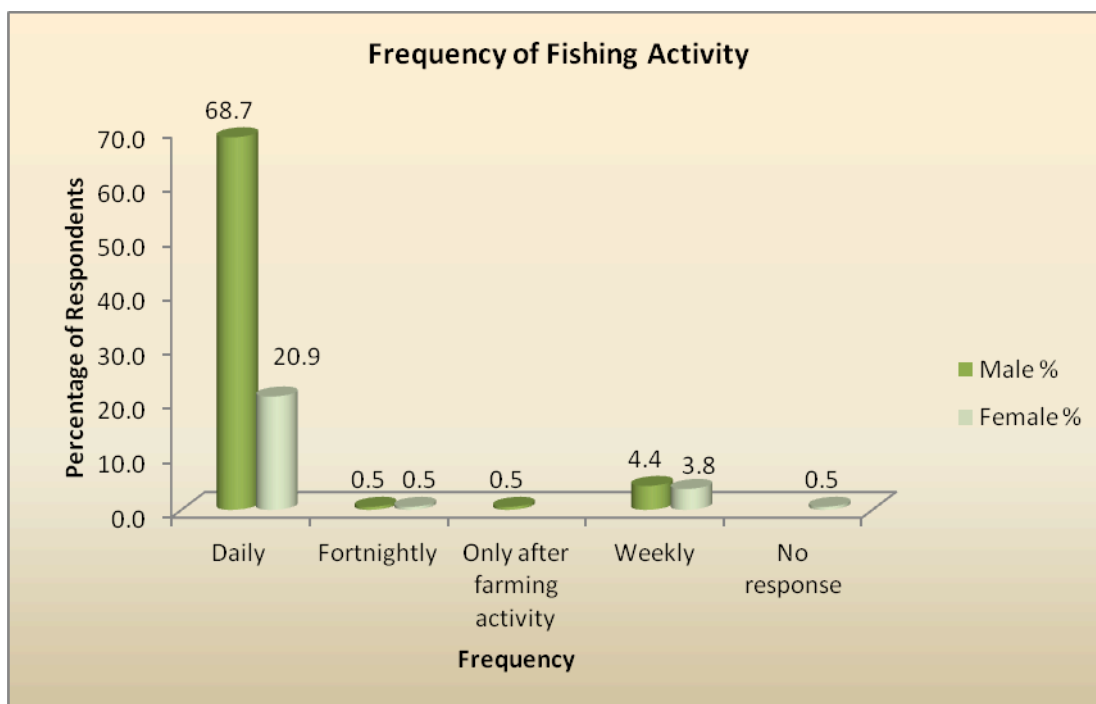


Figure 18 Frequency of Fishing Activity

6.5.2.9 Ways by marketing fish produce

More than half (55.4%), comprising 38.3 percent males and 17.1 percent females, sold their produce at the Kotoso market; 25.4 percent (18.7% males and 6.7% females) had buyers who came to the riverside to buy the produce, while the remaining 5.7 percent male respondents sold their fish within the community. A further 4.1 percent of the respondents sent their fish to Accra and Kumasi; 3.1 percent sold their produce to fishmongers and other traders, 1.0 percent smoked their fish and sold them to relatives. The least, 0.5 percent male respondents, sold their fish to the nearby communities.

6.5.3 Household Livestock Rearing

6.5.3.1 Engaged in Livestock

While 69.9 percent were engaged in livestock rearing, about 30.1 percent were not. Majority (85.8%), consisting of 61.9 percent male and 23.9 percent female respondents, had the livestock grazing within the community or left to graze anyhow. A further 8.4 percent of the respondents fed their animals in their homes; 1.9 percent sent their animals to the grassland, 1.3 percent confined their animals and fed them, while another 1.3 percent had herdsmen who took care of their animals. Another .3 percent male respondents sent their animals to the bush and fed them.

Table 22 Source of Grazing for Livestock

Source	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Within the Community/Free Range	96	61.9	37	23.9	133	85.8
Feeds them in the House	10	6.5	3	1.9	13	8.4
On the grassland	2	1.3	1	0.6	3	1.9
They are confined at a place and fed	2	1.3			2	1.3
Herdsmen feed them	2	1.3			2	1.3
Sent to the bush and fed	2	1.3			2	1.3
Total	114	73.5	41	26.5	155	100

6.5.3.2 Livestock Herds

About 29.6 livestock owners had no herdsmen; 26.4 percent had engaged themselves as herdsmen, while 14.5 percent had employed their relatives as herdsmen. A further 4.4 percent had employed Fulani herdsmen; 5.0 percent had children, 1.9 percent engaged the services of household heads, while 0.6 percent of the respondents had their apprentices as herdsmen. About 17.6 percent of the respondents did not respond.

6.5.3.3 Conflicts with farmers

Majority (78.5%), made up of 56.9 percent male and 21.6 percent female respondents, indicated that herdsmen did not have anything problems with farmers. Only 21.5 percent of the respondents said they did.

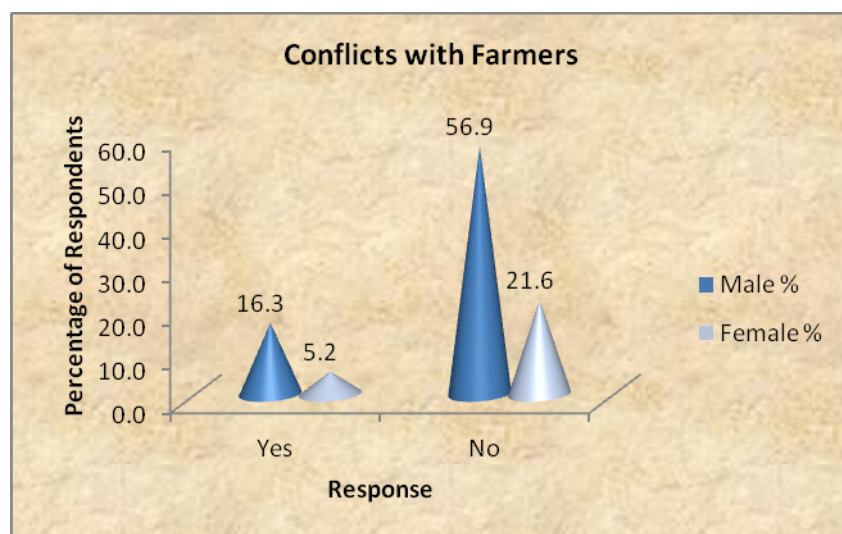


Figure 19 Conflicts with Farmers

6.5.3.4 Resolution of conflict between farmers and herdsmen

When conflicts arose, 17.4 percent (15.5% males and 1.9% females) of the respondents indicated that they negotiate and pay for the items destroyed; others (3.2%) said they pleaded with the owners for amicable solution. Another 0.6 percent each of the respondents pointed out that they resolved the issue at the chief or headman's house; did not complain; they replaced the destroyed items, and they had been advised to keep herds from moving about. The issue did not apply to over 76.0 percent of the respondents.

Table 23 Conflicts Resolution between farmers and herdsmen

Resolution	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Negotiate with them and pay for destroyed items	24	15.5	3	1.9	27	17.4
They are resolved at the chief or headman's house	1	0.6		0.0	1	0.6
Plead with owners	2	1.3	3	1.9	5	3.2
Some farmers do not complain	1	0.6			1	0.6
Items destroyed are replaced			1	0.6	1	0.6
We have been advised to keep them from moving about			1	0.6	1	0.6
Not applicable	86	55.5	33	21.3	119	76.8
Total	114	73.5	41	26.5	155	100

6.5.3.5 Type and Number of Livestock reared

With regard to the number of livestock owned by the respondents, majority of them did not own any of the following; guinea fowls, ducks, turkeys, chicken, goats, sheep, pigs, bulls, oxen, cows and calves. A few of the respondents owned between 1 and 10 guinea fowls, ducks, turkeys. Most of the respondents owned between 1 and 20 sheep, pigs, bulls, oxen, cows and calves. However, in terms of numbers of chicken, goats, sheep, bulls and cows, most of the respondents owned a good number of them, exceeding 50.

6.5.3.6 Average Yearly Sales from Livestock

Whilst about 29.4 percent of the respondents did not make any sales from livestock, 44.5 percent (32.7% males and 11.7% females) of the respondents made an average

annual sales ranging from less than GH¢50 to GH¢100. A further 13.7 percent of the respondents made between GH¢101 and 400 sales per annum. About 3.3 percent also made annual sales of between GH¢401 and 700. Another 3.3 percent male respondents made between GH¢601 and GH¢900 sales from livestock. There were also 5.9 percent all male respondents who had GH¢1000 and above from the sales of livestock per year.

Table 24 Average Yearly Sales from Livestock

Income (Gh¢)	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
None	28	18.3	17	11.1	45	29.4
Below GH¢50	30	19.6	12	7.8	42	27.5
GH¢50-100	20	13.1	6	3.9	26	17.0
GH¢101-150	5	3.3	1	0.7	6	3.9
GH¢151-200	2	1.3	2	1.3	4	2.6
GH¢210-300	4	2.6	2	1.3	6	3.9
GH¢301-400	5	3.3			5	3.3
GH¢401-500	2	1.3			2	1.3
GH¢501-600	1	0.7			1	0.7
GH¢601-700	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.3
GH¢801-900	3	2.0			3	2.0
GH¢901-1000	2	1.3			2	1.3
Above GH¢1000	9	5.9			9	5.9
Total	112	73.2	41	26.8	153	100

6.5.3.7 Average sales from Milk per milking season

With regard to the sales of products from the livestock, only 0.7 percent male respondents each had less than GH¢50 and GH¢151- GH¢200 from milking the livestock during the milking season. About 24.2 percent did not milk their livestock during the season, while 74.5 percent of the respondents did not milk their livestock at all.

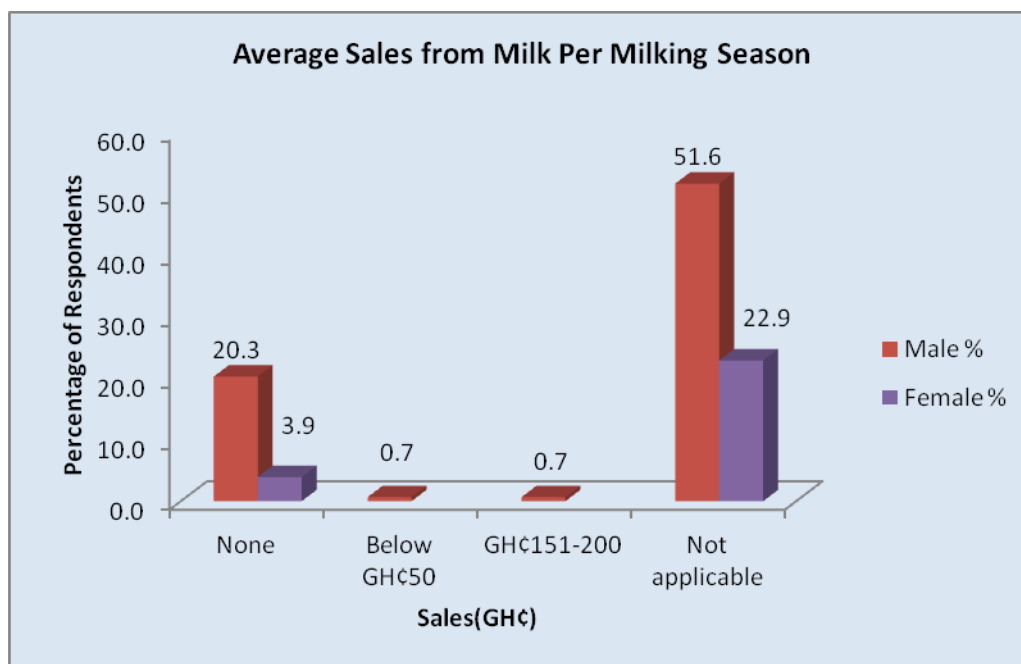


Figure 20 Average Sales from Milk Per Milking Season

6.5.4 Household Resource Use (Use Of Local Resources)

Regarding household resource use, almost all the respondents (99.5%), comprising 72.1 male and 27.4 percent female respondents, used firewood. Only 0.5 percent female respondents did not. Again, the vast majority (89.0%), made up of 63.9 percent males and 25.1 percent females, used charcoal in their homes. About 11.0 percent of the respondents said no.

Again Majority (66.2%), consisting of 46.6 percent male and 19.6 percent female respondents, used building timber, whiles 33.8 percent did not.

Thatching grass was mostly used by the vast majority (93.6%) of the respondents. The remaining 6.4 percent did not. Similarly, a majority of 81.7 percent, comprising 61.2 percent males and 20.5 percent females, used medicinal plants and herbs, whiles 18.3 percent did not.

Respondents were also asked about their source of water for domestic use for which a greater proportion (98.2%), made up of 71.2 percent male and 26.9 percent female respondents, used water from the lake, river and boreholes. Only 1.8 percent did not use such sources.

6.5.5 Charcoal Burning

6.5.5.1 Engaged in Charcoal burning

Most (65.7%), consisting of 47.0 males and 18.7 percent females, were not engaged in charcoal burning. Only 34.2 percent indicated that they were engaged in charcoal burning.

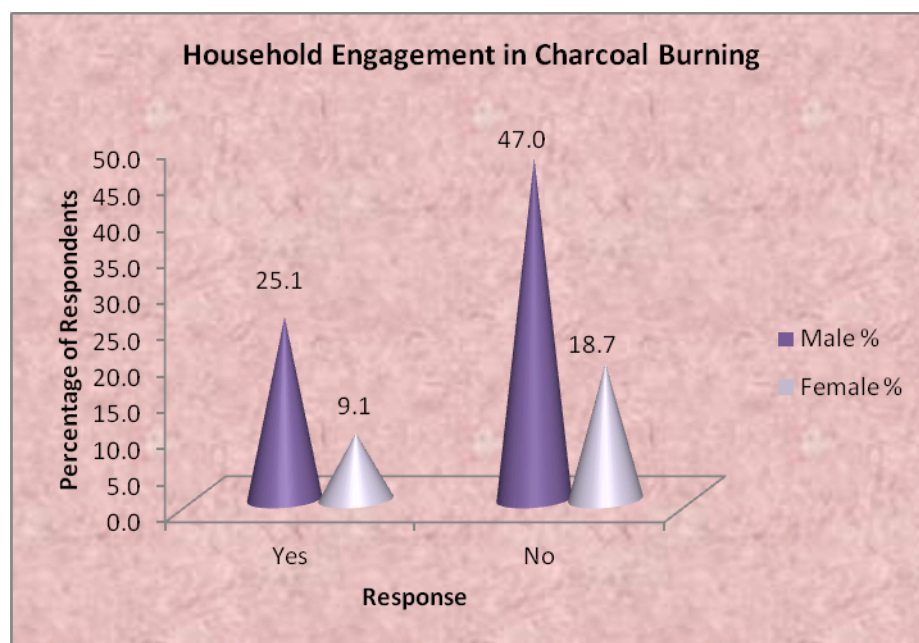


Figure 21 Household Engagement in Charcoal Burning

6.5.5.2 Number of years engaged in charcoal burning

About 34.7 percent (24.0% males and 10.7% females) of the respondents had engaged in charcoal ranging from 1 to 3 years; followed by 28.0 percent (22.7% males and 5.3% females) had been involved in charcoal burning between 4 and 6 years. A further 14.6 percent had been in the charcoal burning business for 7 to 12 years. Another 9.3 percent had burnt charcoal for 13 to 18 years. However, 10.7 percent, made up of 9.3 percent males and 1.3 percent females, had been involved in charcoal burning for more than 18 years.

6.5.5.3 Number of People engaged in the Charcoal burning

Exactly Sixty-eight (68.0%), made up of 50.7 percent male and 17.3 percent female, of the respondents had between 1 and 3 members of household engaged in the charcoal burning; 2.6 percent (1.3% males and 1.3 females) between 4 and 6 members involved in the business, while only 1.3 percent male respondents had 7 to 10 members. There

were about 26.7 percent of the respondents who had no members of their households in the charcoal burning business, while 1.3 percent did not respond.

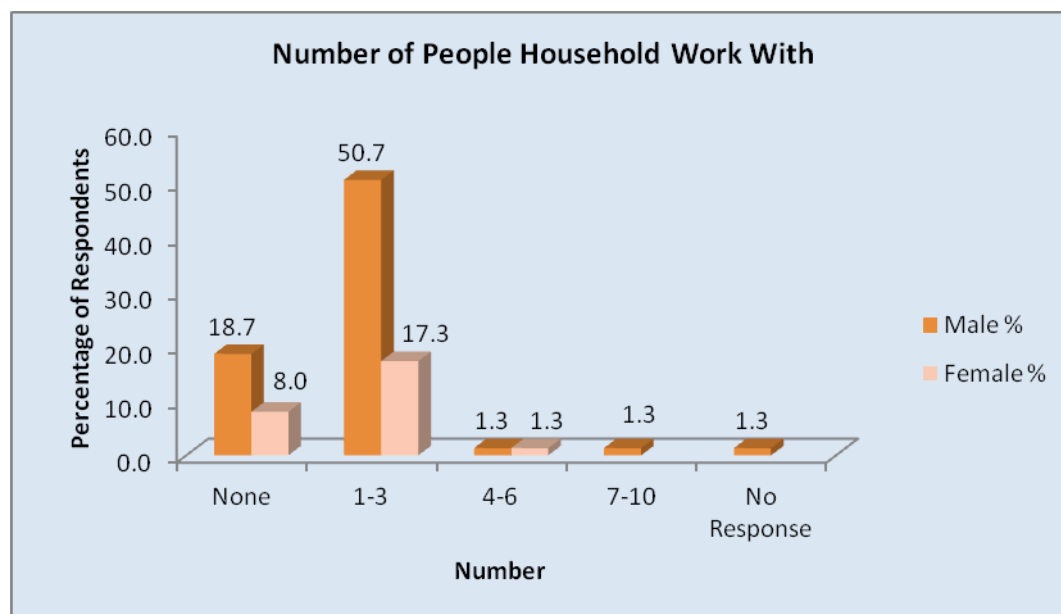


Figure 22 Number of People Household Work With

6.5.5.4 Frequency of Charcoal Burning Activity

Most (46.7%), made up of 32.0 percent males and 14.7 percent females, of the respondents only undertook charcoal burning after farming season; 36.0 percent, comprising 29.3 percent males and 6.7 percent females, burnt charcoal every month, while 8.0 percent in every week. Another 4.0 percent of the respondents undertook charcoal burning every day, while 5.3 percent did that fortnightly.

6.5.5.5 Average Weekly Sale from Charcoal Burning

About 53.3 percent (17.3% males and 10.7% females) had an average weekly sales of less than GH¢50 to GH¢100 from the charcoal burning. Twenty-eight (28.0%) percent, comprising 24.0 percent males and 4.0 percent females, of the respondents received between GH¢151 and 300 as an average weekly sales. Another 9.3 percent of the respondents had between GH¢301 and 500 every week from the sale of charcoal. There were 1.3 percent each of the male respondents only who had between GH¢701 and 800, and GH¢1000 and above respectively. About 6.7 percent of the respondents did not respond.

6.5.5.6 Types of equipment used in charcoal burning

Among the equipment used for charcoal burning were cutlasses, hoes, chainsaw machines, axes, head pans, and aluminium bowls. Most (40.8%) of the respondents, made up of 29.0 percent males and 11.8 percent females, used cutlasses; followed by 25.4 percent (18.3% males and 7.1% females) who used hoes, and 21.9 percent (16.6% males and 5.3% females) used chainsaw machines. A further 7.1 percent used axes, 1.8 percent used head pans while 0.6 percent female respondents only used aluminium bowls. About 2.4 percent male respondents did not respond to the question.

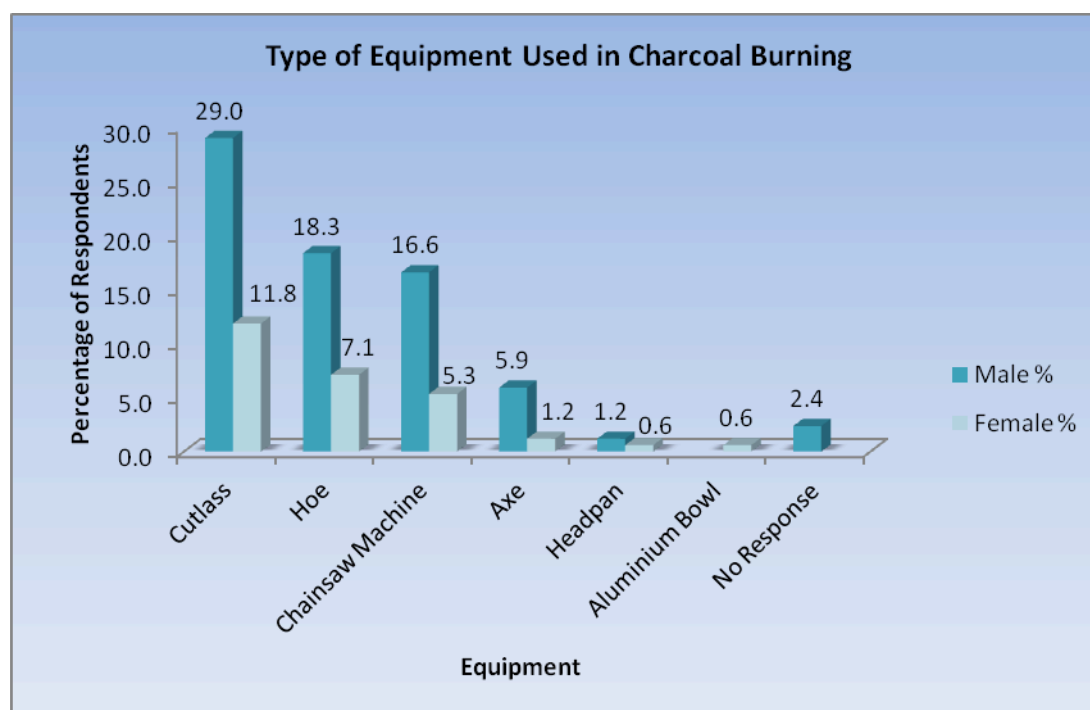


Figure 23 Type of Equipment Used in Charcoal Burning

6.5.5.7 Household Marketing of Charcoal Products

The greater proportion (74.7%), made up of 53.2 percent male and 21.5 percent female respondents, sent their produce to Kotoso market; 10.1 percent sold the charcoal within the community, while 5.1 percent had buyers who came to buy from them. About 3.8 percent, 1.3 percent and another 1.3 percent all male respondents had buyers who came to the nearest market to purchase the charcoal, others sold their produce at Aframso, while the rest sold to workers at local market respectively.

6.5.5.8 Challenges in Charcoal Burning

The most pressing challenges facing the charcoal burning activities included labour to work with (21.4%); lack chainsaw machines to fell the trees (14.3%); health problems of the workers (11.9%); high cost of transporting the charcoal (8.3%), and cattle destroying the charcoal making process (7.1%). Other problems listed by the respondents were lack of funds to expand their charcoal business; authorities preventing them to fell trees; the rains; and the low quotation prices by buyers. Charcoal burners also cited the difficulty of getting grass during the dry seasons to cover the mounds; they also complained of the activity been time consuming; the loading of the sand on the wood also posed a major problem for them, and finally, sometimes fire burnt all the wood into ashes.

6.5.5.9 Resolution to Challenges

In order to resolve some of these challenges, the charcoal burners used herbal medicine or visit the hospital (9.0%); hired chainsaw machines (9.0%); others sought the assistance of community members (3.8%), and sometimes they used motorbikes and bicycles to transport the charcoal. Other measures adopted by the charcoal burners included informed the cattle owners; used sticks to protect the mounds; made contributions and sent them to land owners so as to allow them continue with their operations on the land; stopped making charcoal for some time; and, used water to quench the fire.

6.6 Household Income and Expenditure

6.6.1 Income

6.6.1.1 Average Household Income per month

From the table below, 4.1 percent earned below GH¢50 as their household income from their major occupation, 8.7 percent earned between GH¢50-100 and 7.3 percent earned between GH¢101 and 150. Also, 14.2 percent made up (10%) males and (4.1%) females earned between GH¢151-200, 13.7 percent earned a household income of GH¢210-300 and 10.5 percent also earned GH¢301-400. The income with highest amount (Above GH¢1000) constituted almost 17 percent. There were males (12.8%) as compared to females (4.1%) in this category.

Table 25 Household Income from Major Occupation

Income (Gh¢)	Male		Female		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Below GH¢50	6	2.7	3	1.4	9	4.1

GH¢50-100	13	5.9	6	2.7	19	8.7
GH¢101-150	14	6.4	2	0.9	16	7.3
GH¢151-200	22	10.0	9	4.1	31	14.2
GH¢210-300	21	9.6	9	4.1	30	13.7
GH¢301-400	15	6.8	8	3.7	23	10.5
GH¢401-500	8	3.7	4	1.8	12	5.5
GH¢501-600	5	2.3	2	0.9	7	3.2
GH¢601-700	5	2.3			5	2.3
GH¢701-800	7	3.2			7	3.2
GH¢801-900	4	1.8	1	0.5	5	2.3
GH¢901-1000	10	4.6	1	0.5	11	5.0
Above GH¢1000	28	12.8	9	4.1	37	16.9
Can't Tell			7	3.2	7	3.2
Total	158	72.1	61	27.9	219	100

Apart from the income generated from the households' major occupation, they also indicated the income generated from their minor activities. It was deduced that 12.3 percent earn below GH¢50, 14.6 percent earn between GH¢50 and 100, 5.5 percent earn from GH¢50-100, 8.7 percent earn from GH¢151-200 and 7.8 percent earn GH¢210-300. About 1.4 percent each earned between GH¢701 and 800 and GH¢801 and 900. The households who earned the highest income (GH¢ 1,000) was nearly 9 percent made up of males (6.8%) and females (1.8%)

6.6.1.2 Remittances received

Whilst only 15.5 percent of the households indicated that they receive remittances, the vast majority (84.5%) indicated otherwise.

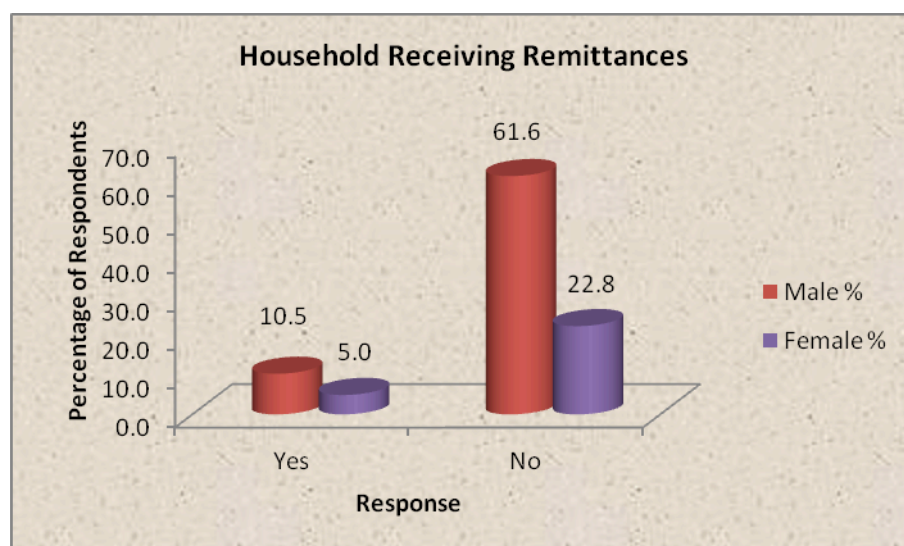


Figure 24 Household Receiving Remittances

When asked about the amount of remittances received occasionally, 4.1 percent of those who receive remittances received below GH¢50, 5 percent receive between GH¢50-100 and 1.8% receive GH¢151-200. About 0.5 percent each receives between GH¢401 and 500, GH¢501 and 600 and GH¢901-1000

6.6.2 Average Monthly Expenditure

Some of the expenditure items mentioned by the respondents included education, clothing, electricity, kerosene, water, medicals, transportation, food, soap, fuel, rent and savings. Food was the most expenditure item mentioned by the respondents as just only 1.8 percent indicated that they do not spend anything on food. For those who spend on food, majority (64%) of the respondents spend from below GH¢50 to 100. It was also realised that most of the respondents spends below GH¢ 50 on clothing, education, medicals, transportation, funeral and soap. Savings in the study area was not very encouraging as most of the respondents (76.3%) saved nothing at all every month. However, the remaining were able to save between below GH¢50 to 500.

6.7 Availability of Skills in the community for AAF Project

Whilst 41.1 percent of the respondents established that there are skills available in the communities to be used By AAF, the remaining 58.9 percent think otherwise.

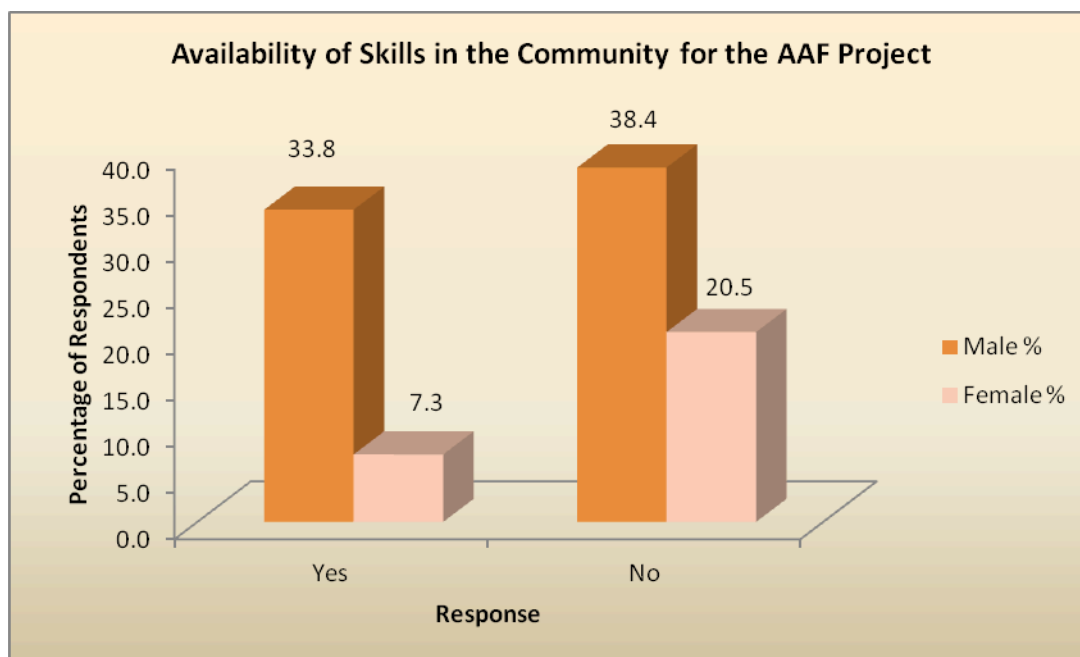


Figure 25 Availability of Skills in the Community for the AAF Project

Some of the skills mentioned by the respondents includes carpentry, canoe operating, masonry, electrician, blacksmith, caterer, auto mechanic, seamstress, chainsaw operating and canoe operator

6.8 Knowledge About the project

Knowledge about the project was asked to test the awareness level of community members in order to know the types of information which can easily alert the people in the area. Only 5 percent claim they had no idea about the project. However, those who had heard about the project declared what exactly what they have heard. Majority (68%) of them heard that there are some white farmers cultivating maize on a large scale. Exactly 14 percent also explained that some farmers have acquired land to farm around us. Nearly 6 percent said, AAF are going to extend their farming activity to the nearby villages and the rest mentioned that AAF wants to expand their farms and employ more hands.

Their sources of information included the AAF staff (17.5%), community folks (29.6%), friends (7.2%), Chief/Elders (7.6%) and Town crier (1.3%). Other sources include assemblyman, rumour and relatives.

7.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

7.1 Focus Group Discussions

Within the eight selected communities (Namely: Agbokpakope. Ahiatrogakope, Adzadukope, Aframso, Kwameboye (Deman), Everydaykope, Georgekope and Akumanikope), meetings were held with three separate groups. These groups were traditional rulers / opinion leaders, women's' group and the youth. A range of 8 to 10 participants were selected by the groups for the various discussions.

Sample of pictures taken during FGD meeting



Figure 26 Pictures on Focus Group Discussions

The above figure demonstrates sample of pictures taken on a Focus Group Discussion held with opinion leaders, women group and the youth. Detailed pictures are attached at the Appendices.

7.2 Issues / Concerns from Focus Group Discussions

Some of the concerns that respondents had were the fear that all their farm land and the land they are settling on will be taken away from them. They raise such concerns because they do not have idea as to how vast the land AAFB has acquired and moreover they do not have enough land for resettlement since they are living on an island. This will render them homeless, vulnerable and low standard of living. Most of the opinion leaders in all the communities visited had heard about the project either from their chief or from the people of Agbokpakope. Others were of the view that their livestock will not get enough land for grazing and if this should happen it will reduce their productivity.

The people of Aframso, Kwameboye and Everydaykope mentioned that the AAF Company should help them on their farm with their farm machinery in order for them to produce more foodstuffs for consumption since their (AAF) products is not meant for consumption. Opinion leaders in Georgekope stressed on the issue of the provision of social amenities like clinic, school, electricity etc as promised by the AAF Company.

8.0 IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS

8.1 *Positive Impact*

8.1.1 It has created employment for the people in the communities

The project has helped majority of the people in Agbokpakope and few people in the other communities close to the project site especially the unskilled youth in the communities to gain employment as manual laborers. The other communities who are yet to have encounter with the AAFB also believe it will bring employment to the skilled, unskilled and the youth of their communities. This opportunity has led Kojo Dzanado a native of Agbokpakope to gain employment as farm assistant at the Africa Atlantic farms.

8.1.2 Increase in income

The creation of job opportunities by the AAFB to the communities in and around the project site has helped increase the incomes of the community dwellings. Since fishing is the predominant economic activity in the communities and also the only source of income for them, the farm becomes another source of income for those who are employed as labourers. There are others who are engaged in charcoal burning and they take advantage of the AA farms by using the cut down pieces of wood and timber from the ploughed land to burn their charcoal thereby increasing their income.

8.1.3 Provision of social amenities

The opinion leaders and community members of all the communities cited the project will help provide social amenities for their communities. For instance, the AAFB has already promised them of some social amenities like school, electricity, clinic etc which they believe if fulfilled will go a long way to help the development of their communities.

8.1.4 Support and Improvement in their education system

Some communities already have schools and they from time to time enjoy teaching lessons from the community relations coordinator, Emily Daher which has helped improve their academic level in school. Students in Ahiatrogakope for instance have enjoyed from Emily's teaching lessons which has led to the formation of a club in the school called 4H's (head, heart, hand and health). Aside the teaching assistance which has helped to improve their education system, the AAFB also supports the schools with instructional materials, demonstration farms which serve as a learning material to the school and provision of furniture.

8.1.5 Provision of mosquito treatment nets and health education to the communities

The Africa Atlantic Farm project team through the community relation coordinator, Emily Daher has been from time to time providing mosquito nets to the communities and also educates them on health issues. This according to the opinion leaders and the community members has help them to live a healthy life and also learn the habit of keeping their surroundings clean.

8.2 *Enhancement of the Positive Impact*

8.2.1 Employ more people within the community

The community members seeks to get more of their people employed into the AA farms so therefore the project should do well to share evenly the job opportunities. They should employ more youth and unskilled labourers in the community.

8.2.2 Good Wages and Salary will be paid

As AAFF employs the community folks as manual labourers, standardize wages will be paid in order to keep them in the company. This will help enhance the standard of living of the people.

8.2.3 Good relationship and cooperation between AAFF and community members

As promised by the AAFF Company to provide social amenities like school, electricity, clinic etc, the community members should avoid any form of conflict with the AAFF in order to create a good relationship which will encourage them to provide these social amenities.

8.2.4 Encourage children to go to school and learn

Parent should encourage their kids to go to school always to learn instead of going for fishing or farming. They should also provide kids with the necessary teaching and learning materials to supplement the ones provided by the AAFF farms. The Kwahu North district education service should also provide the schools with qualified trained teachers to help build the academic level of the school children.

8.2.5 Practising the habit of environmental health and sanitation

Health is a lifestyle so the community members should understand why they should keep themselves and their surroundings clean. This way they will help avoid the breed of mosquitoes which causes malaria.

8.3 *Negative Impact*

8.3.1 Difficulties for livestock farmers to graze their livestock

Most livestock farmers in the communities rear their livestock on free range bases. Due to this the livestock sometimes go to the AA farms to destroy their maize which has compel the AAFF to warn them that if their livestock is found around the farm area they might be forced to harm them. This has left the livestock owners a limited land for their livestock to graze.

8.3.2 Land loss as a result of displacement of farmers

The people in most of the communities depend on farming as their minor occupation aside the fishing. So the intruding of the AAFF in their communities to take over a total land size of 10,497 hectares has denied them of most of their farming land leaving them less available land to farm on.

8.3.3 Limited access route to and from other communities

The people of Aframso and Kwameboye (Deman) raised an issue that a short route to Agbokpakope has been blocked due to the farming activities of the AAFF thereby forcing them to use a long and rather dangerous route, and also there are big dogs on that route which disturbs them.

8.3.4 Insecurity of the livestock

The livestock farmers sees the warning giving to them by AAFF to confine their livestock in other not to allow them to go and destroy their maize as a treat to the lives of their livestock. As a result of this they feel insecure anytime they leave their livestock with their children to go grazing.

8.3.5 Potential Air pollution

Land clearing for cultivation using bulldozers and tractors could potentially create dusty situations in the project area. This would be severe if land clearing is undertaken in the dry season, especially during the harmattan. Vehicular emissions from gasoline and diesel powered internal combustion engines of vehicles used for the project activities could also pollute the air. The resultant effect could be respiratory disorders in both the workforce and the residents in nearby communities.

8.3.5 Public Health Risks

Potential public health risks may result from accidents involving company vehicles especially in nearby communities. Children in these communities tend to congregate and play near the company's vehicles. This poses a potential risk to the children as accidents and injuries could occur.

Table 26 Impact Matrix of the Proposed Project

Potential Impact	Significance of impact				Measures
	Nature	Magnitude	Extent	Duration	
Beneficial Impacts					Enhancement measures
Employment creation	Direct	Medium	Site specific	Medium Term	Employ more people within the community
Increase in income	Indirect	Medium	Wide	Long term	Good Wages and Salary should be paid
Provision of social amenities	Indirect	High	Wide	Long term	Good relationship and cooperation between AAFF and community members
Support and Improvement in their education system	Indirect	Medium	Wide	Long term	Encourage children to go to school and learn
Provision of mosquito treatment nets and health education to the communities	Indirect	Medium	Wide	Medium term	Practising the habit of environmental health and sanitation
Adverse Impacts					Mitigation Measures
Difficulties for livestock farmers to graze their livestock	Direct	low	Site specific	Long term	Fencing of the Farms
Land loss as a result	Direct	High	Site	Long	Reduction of the size

of displacement of farmers			specific	term	of the AA Farms
Insecurity of the livestock	Indirect	Low	Site Specific	Short term	Creation of an Alternative route
Potential Air pollution	Direct	High	Wide	Short term	Reduction in Air Pollution
Public Health Risks	Indirect	low	Site specific	Short term	Mitigating against Risk of Public health

Nature: (Direct, Indirect)

Extent (Site specific, wide)

Duration (Short-term, medium term, long-term)

Magnitude (High, Medium, Low)

9.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

Various measures were suggested by the opinion leaders and community members in the course of finding mitigating measures to the negative impacts.

9.1 *Fencing of the Farms*

Some suggested that the African Atlantic farms should fence their farm to protect the livestock from invading their farm thereby reducing incidence of destroying their crops and the livestock getting harmed. Likewise, the livestock farmers can also quarantine their livestock and feed them, since the farm land size of the AAFB is so large to be fenced. Some opinion leaders in the communities gave the view that there is the need to provide a resource person to educate the livestock farmers on how to go about their operations in order to yield a good product without encountering any problem with AA farms. In doing so they will be able to know how to quarantine their animals and feed them nutritiously to gain all the nutrients they gain when left on free range. They believe this will even make their animals healthier than feeding on their own and feeding on anything that comes their way.

9.2 *Reduction of the size of the AA Farms*

Others were of the view that the AAFB farming activities should not be extended to their dwellings so that at least they can have enough land to settle on and also be able to farm and rear some livestock without encountering problem with the AA farms.

9.3 *Creation of an Alternative route*

Moreover, if an alternative land for grazing can be provided for the livestock which will be far from the AA farms, it will be a joy to the livestock farmers. They also wish an alternative route be created for the people of Aframso and Kwameboye (Deman) to have easy access route to Agbokpakope.

9.4 *Reduction in Air Pollution*

Land clearing using bulldozers and tractors especially during harmattan seasons create a lot of dusty environment; therefore the AAFB should from time to time water the clearing land to reduce the dust. The workforce could also be given nose mask to prevent them from inhaling the emissions from the gasoline and diesel powered internal combustion engines of vehicles used for the project activities.

9.5 *Mitigating against Risk of Public health*

During the clearing stage of the farm land, parent should be advised to keep their children from going close to the company machines like bulldozers, tractors and big machines being used for the project. This could help avoid any accident caused by children playing around these metallic machines.

10.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In effect, this SIA report has established that the proposed African Atlantic Farms when implemented will improve the lives of the people in communities like Agbokpakope, Ahiatrogakope, Adzadukope, Aframso, Kwameboye, Everydaykope, Georgekope and Akumanikope. Moreover, with the social amenities as promised their communities will develop if the necessary support is giving to AAFF Company. Unemployment in Ghana will as well reduce.

The report has been compiled on an interview with two hundred and two (219) household representatives, focus group discussions with opinion leaders, youth and women' group. A socio-economic impact assessment conducted to determine the potential impacts of the project and came out with mitigation measures to solve the problems.

10.1 Project Impacts

The project is expected to have direct, indirect and long term positive and negative impacts on the surrounding communities in particular and the entire country as a whole.

10.1.1 Positive Impacts

The most likely positive impacts includes creation of job opportunities, increase in income, provision of social amenities, support and improvement in their education system, provision of mosquito treatment nets and health education to the communities, creating of access roads, develop the community, improve on farms with their expertise provision of farming equipment for the farmers

10.1.2 Negative Impact

Some of the potential negative impacts likely to result from the project include potential air pollution land loss as a result of displacement of farmers, public health risks

10.1.3 Mitigation

The negative impacts of the project can be mitigated by adequate water spraying on the ploughing land to reduce dust emission, public education for parent on how to advise their children on the project and adequate compensate to displaced farmers.

10.2 Conclusion

Comparatively, the report has proven that the project's positive impacts explained above far outweigh the inconvenience or negative impacts to be caused by the project.